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SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1917

大正四年三月二十四日

10 CENTS

LETTERS OF TSAR'S WIFE EVIDENCE OF GERMAN TENDENCY

Show Old Ministry Endeavored To Secure Separate Peace

PROTOPOPOFF IN IT

Troops In Field, Baltic Naval Men and Holy Synod With Republic

TO TRY MINISTERS

Will Be Arraigned Before Jury; Death Penalty Is Abolished

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 22.—The Bourse Gazette states that correspondence between the Tsaritzin and Protopopoff, the then Minister of Interior, has been discovered which proves the Germanophile tendencies of the late Government and confirms the reports of the efforts being made by the adherents of the old regime to conclude a separate peace with Germany.

Prince Lvoff, the Premier, has informed Reuter's representative that the troops on the western and southern fronts have sided with the people. There had been some excesses on the northern front, but order and discipline have been restored. The whole Baltic Fleet is in favor of the Provisional Government and also Finland.

All the Commanders of the Russian armies in the field have issued spirited addresses to their troops, hailing the new regime and calling on them to crush the enemy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas received a moving send-off at Tiflis by the troops and civilians. In a farewell speech, he said that, after the war, he would return to his little estate.

Holy Synod With Duma

The Holy Synod has sent a message to all the churches, exhorting obedience to the new Government and declaring that the Revolution was the work of God.

All the members of the Dynasty have placed themselves at the disposal of the Government.

The ex-Ministers will be tried by jury.

The Provisional Government is keeping in close touch with the Council of the Workmen's Delegates and discussions are not anticipated. The convocation of the Constituent Assembly is only a question of months.

The death penalty is being abolished.

The Government has decided to grant passage-money to Russian emigrants desiring to return to Russia.

Release Siberia Exiles

The political prisoners released from Siberia have arrived at Chita. They include the famous Maria Spiridonova, who had a great reception, being carried on the shoulders of the crowd, while a military band played in her honor.

Reactionary prisoners are being treated in accordance with the old regime. Interviews are not allowed and their correspondence is controlled, but the ex-Ministers are allowed to wear their own clothes. Elaborate precautions are being taken to prevent any of them committing suicide.

The newspapers estimate the number of killed and wounded during the Revolution in Petrograd at 2,000.

The newspapers are publishing every day interviews with the Grand Duke, which reveal the tragic isolation of the Tsar and Tsaritzin, who were wholly unacquainted with the actual state of affairs in the country and the predilections of their own family.

Democratic Grand Duke

The Tsar's cousin, the Grand Duke Cyril, now known as Admiral Romanoff, as an instance of the unity in Russia today, declared: "My house-keeper and myself see eye-to-eye. The old regime would have lost the war. Frequent individual and collective attempts to enlighten the Tsar

(Continued on Page 2)

Discover German Ships Receiving Radios From The Interned s.s. Appam



LIEUT. HANS BERG.

A Reuter message, yesterday, from New York, stated:

"The discovery of wireless on board the s.s. Appam has led to the production of evidence that her German commander has been wireless to German ships."

Lieutenant Hans Berg, the commander and the prize crew who brought the captured British liner Appam into Hampton Roads, early last year and who have since been staying aboard the craft at Newport News, were transferred, under a heavy guard of marines, to the navy yard at Philadelphia, last month and have been interned with the crews of the German auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

1,500 Men Captured On Macedonia Front

Allies Finish Preparations For Serious Operations; Monastir Freed From Bombardment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters in Macedonia wires that, despite snow and rain, the week's fighting along the Allied front, from Lake Ochrida to the Cerna, has successfully prepared the ground for more serious operations and has resulted in 1,500 men and 20 officers being taken prisoners.

The French have advanced to the slopes of Cravehastena, beyond Magarevo, freeing Monastir from the daily bombardments of the enemy. The Italians have captured a quarter of a mile of trenches beyond Hill 1056. The British have brought down two enemy aeroplanes.

A Bulgarian official communique reports: Attacks made by the enemy, east of Lake Prespa, and west of Monastir, were repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy. An offensive attempted by the enemy, north of Monastir, was checked.

GERMAN SPIES TRAILED MR. GERARD FROM CUBA

Dogged From Moment He Landed; They Sailed All Way To Key West

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 14.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Herald states that German spies followed Mr. James W. Gerard from the moment he landed in Cuba until he sailed and two took state-rooms on his steamer to Key West.

GREAT RIOTS IN BERLIN OVER SCARCITY OF FOOD IS REPORT FROM BORDER

Withdraw Regiments from Eastern Front to Restore Order in German Capital

SOCIALIST WINS POTSDAM

Liebknecht Jailed, Mehring, Lately Prisoner, Gains Seat By Overwhelming Majority

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 21.—A telegram from Oldenzaal, on the Dutch-German frontier, dated today, says that there are persistent rumors of great rioting in Berlin, to which city regiments from the eastern frontier are reported to have gone, to maintain order.

The riots are owing to the food scarcity.

The bye-election at Potsdam for a successor in the Reichstag to Dr. Liebknecht, who has been imprisoned by the Government, has resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Socialist candidate, Herr Mehring, who was under preventative arrest for a long time.

MR. HODGE HAS SCHEME FOR SETTLING SOLDIERS

Unites Capital and Labor To Care for Britain's Fighters When War Ends

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—In the course of a speech today, Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor, outlined his scheme for settling soldiers after the war. He stated that he is forming a great central committee, composed equally of representatives of Capital and workmen, while local committees are being organized on a similar basis, who will look after a soldier on the expiration of his month's furlough. Mr. Hodge appealed to employers and members of the trade unions to support him.

DEVONPORT HIN'S AT RATIONING OF BREAD

Must Be Considerable Diminution in Consumption; Cut in Meat and Potatoes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—The Food Controller, Lord Devonport, has announced drastic regulations concerning sugar, which make it a punishable offence to sell more than a fortnight's supply to any customer and a penal offence for a consumer to possess more than the same amount. The police are empowered to enter suspected households.

New orders concerning food consumption are expected to be issued in the immediate future, which will order two meatless and potatoless days a week and in the restaurants and all portions of meat shall not exceed five ounces.

In the House of Lords, the Food Controller forewarned the rationing of bread, unless its consumption diminished very considerably.

German Airman Prince Missing After Flight

Frederick Carl of Prussia Goes To Look at British Lines And Doesn't Come Back

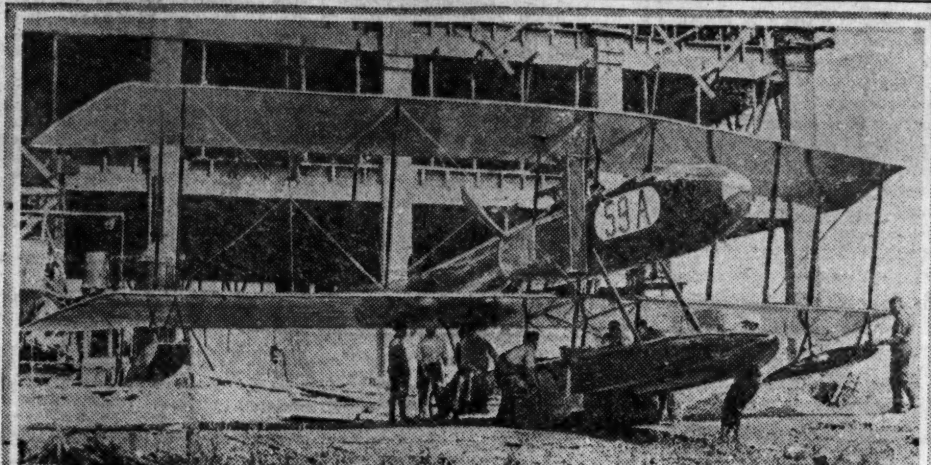
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—(By wireless).—A German official communique reports:—Prince Frederick Carl of Prussia flew over the enemy's lines, between Arras and Peronne and has not returned.

The Weather

A snowfall is probable. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 49.8 and the minimum 41.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 49.6 and 39.3.

New, Fast Seaplane Scout for American Navy



NEW SEAPLANE FOR U.S. NAVY.

Above is a photograph of the 300-horsepower navy seaplane which was built for the United States navy at New London, Conn. It is as speedy and powerful as any of those used by the foreign governments and is the first of the new giant air fleet to be delivered to the navy.

Will Try Once Again To Find Solution Of Home Rule Question

Bonar Law Says Up to Nationalists to Avow Won't Impose Separation on Ulster

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that another attempt would be made to settle the Irish question. A general and strong desire was manifested in the House in favor of a settlement of the question.

Mr. Bonar Law said that he thought it would be far easier to effect an arrangement with Ulster if the Nationalists would openly avow they have no desire to impose Home Rule on Ulster. Both sides in Ireland must make sacrifices.

Mr. Asquith promised his hearty co-operation, but the Nationalists abstained from participating in the discussion.

Russians Regain Lost Positions Near Lida

Fight Stubborn Battle North-West of Brody in Which Germans Are Beaten

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: In the direction of Lida, the enemy attacked, after a long bombardment and occupied some of our positions. We drove back the attack by our counter-attack and partly restored the position.

We drove back an attack made by the enemy, after a stubborn battle, north-west of Brody. There has been intense enemy aerial and artillery activity in the direction of Polesna.

A German communique reports: We penetrated on a front of four kilometers, eastward of Lida, destroyed the enemy's defenses and captured 225 prisoners and 14 mine-throwers.

VICE-PRESIDENT HURT

Dr. W. A. Bolton was called to Nanking yesterday to treat an injury to the arm sustained by Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang yesterday morning. The horses drawing the Vice-President's carriage became frightened and ran away, upsetting the vehicle and throwing Gen. Feng to the ground.

RUSSIAN EVENTS BRING WARNING IN VORWAERTS

Dangerous Mistake If Prussia Doesn't Get Equal Suffrage During War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 22.—The German Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts, referring to Russia, says that it will be a dangerous mistake if equal suffrage is not introduced in Prussia during the war.

Haig Notes An Increasing Resistance From Germans

They. Essay Attack in Open, Losing Heavily; Beaumetz-les-Cambrai Taken; Prisoners Say Food Is Scarce

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: The enemy's resistance is increasing on the whole front, from westward of St. Quentin to southward of Arras. Heavy snow-storms have impeded our advance.

We carried out a successful raid, north-eastward of Arras. The enemy made a counter-attack, across open country and we inflicted severe casualties on them.

A small party raided our trenches, northward of Ypres, but were driven out. We dispersed another raiding party, by machine-gun fire, south-eastward of Lens.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring today, states that heavy snowfalls are hampering operations, but the bad weather is quite as unfavorable for the Germans as for us and is preventing them from observing the strength and direction of our advance, which continues most rapidly on the Somme Plateau, west of St. Quentin and slowest along the front of twenty miles south-eastward of Arras. Our cavalry patrols are in contact with the German rear-guards, within five miles of the outskirts of St. Quentin.

Get Guns Up Smoothly

The enemy's resistance is most active in the sector of Arras to Ytres, the latter being defended by a series of strong points. Between Ytres and Croisilles, a distance of ten miles, the Germans are holding a series of machine-gun posts, but we are bringing up field-guns in excellent style and not much difficulty is anticipated in reducing these.

In fact, there is already a pretty deep bulge eastwards of the enemy's line here, which reaches to the large village Beaumetz-les-Cambrai, which we occupied yesterday, carrying our advance to a point four miles north of Ytres.

It is reported that the Germans continue to carry off batches of young women, "in order to prevent the French employing them on munition work." They also continue to out-Hun Attila in their methods of devastation.

Germans Hard Hit for Food

There are many stories of disaffection in the German ranks and it is known that they are finding it difficult to maintain their food supplies. Some prisoners declare that they have been without food for some time.

Reuter's correspondent reports that squalls continued the whole of Wednesday night, adding to the discomfort of campaigning, but not affecting the ground, which remains practicable for the movement of horse, foot and guns. The Germans are leaving many civilian inhabitants behind them, whose joy at their liberation is pathetic.

The enemy are falling back faster and are making less resistance between Ham and Peronne, but northwards of this their retirement is more stubborn

and here our advancing troops are frequently met by machine-gun fire and by rear-guards. It appears that the pivot of the great German swing has now reached Arras.

South of Peronne, our patrols are entering the smoking villages seven miles east of the river.

'Barbarous Wantonness'

Reuter's correspondent describes his visit to Neale, where he was afforded an opportunity of seeing some very striking examples of the barbarous wantonness of the Hun. The enemy hurriedly departed two days before they intended and, hence, had to discontinue the work of demolishing buildings with pickaxes and reducing them to mounds of rubble.

He gives as an instance the treatment of the once beautiful Chateau of Etalon, which was unscathed while the Germans lodged in it, but is now gutted of its contents, every window-pane broken, every door-panel bashed in and every balustrade splintered.

The inhabitants of Neale had to attend roll-call every day. The Mayor had to stand alongside the Commandant and, whenever a civilian failed to salute the Commandant ceremoniously, when answering his name, the Mayor was sentenced to three days' imprisonment.

Ordered to Foul Wells

"I am informed on unimpeachable authority that certain German cavalry regiments were ordered to leave horsing near the wells. The inference is obvious."

The enemy continue systematically to destroy everything useful. They have blown enormous gaps in the roads, at the entrances and exits of all the towns and large villages, by means of mines, while the tall elms which lined both sides of the main-roads have been felled across the roads, or sawn half-through and hang over the roads, so that they must be felled and dragged away to allow wheeled traffic to pass.

French Extend Positions

Paris, March 22.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: After a lively struggle, we succeeded in extending our positions east of St. Quentin Canal and in the region north of Tergnier. We drove the enemy out of several important points which they were stubbornly defending.

We advanced, during the night, south of the Oise and north of Soissons and occupied several villages in the region of Vregny, despite lively enemy counter-attacks.

A delayed message says: The retreat of the Germans, which, when it started, was only in the Ancre sector, was transformed on Sunday, along a front of over 130 kilometers, into a general tottering of the whole enemy center, which has freed 20,000 square kilometers of French territory in one day. Despite the brevity of the official

(Continued on Page 2)

SUMMON CONGRESS TO EXTRA SESSION APRIL THE SECOND

To Take Action On State Of War Admittedly Existing

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

500,000 Volunteers To Be Nucleus Of Army Of Three Million

DEFENDING COASTS

Atlantic States Have Already Appropriated Funds; To Build Transports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 21.—President Wilson has called an extra session of Congress for April 2, in order to take action regarding the state of war which admittedly exists between the United States and Germany. The Cabinet, when deciding to urge the President to convene an extra session of Congress, was absolutely united.

It is understood that President Wilson will discuss the need for universal military training. The proposed Volunteer army of 500,000 men is intended to be the nucleus of an army of 3,000,000.

The Governors of States, members of Congress, officials and influential citizens are sending numerous messages to White House, in favor of war in the fullest sense.

The principal copper producers have agreed to furnish the Government with 45,000,000 lbs. of copper for the army and navy, in a year, at half the market price.

Mr. Brey, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Shipping Board, has gone to the Pacific Coast, to consult shipbuilders, with a view to the immediate construction of a large fleet of wooden ships for the transport of supplies to the Entente.

Prepare Coast Defence

Hartford, Conn., March 21.—Most of the States on the Atlantic coast have already appropriated defence funds.

The Governor of Connecticut has stated that emergency legislation will be expedited. There was extensive drilling every night of the enemies in their midst. Their activities among munition-makers would be a problem during war-time.

Bankers Approve Loan to Allies

New York, March 14.—Bankers almost unanimously approve the suggestion made by Mr. W. G. P. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, for the United States Government to lend its credit to the Entente to the extent of a billion dollars. It is generally believed that the plan, if carried out, will take the form of a huge United States bond issue, the proceeds of which will be transferred to the balance of the Allies in the United States, on the security of their bonds.

It is pointed out that this will enable the Allies to obtain funds in the United States much more cheaply than at present.

Regard Mexican Intrigue As Entirely Legitimate

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, March 21.—The Frankfurter Zeitung declares that Germany did not offer money to Mexico and denies that Germany intrigued in Mexico in any way, except the Note of Secretary of State Zimmermann, which, however, was entirely legitimate.

The United States Note to the President of Mexico, rejecting his suggestion that the neutral nations should take action to end the war, says that the United States cannot take such action, because of Germany's standpoint. The Note further bitterly arraigns the action of Secretary of State Zimmermann, for having tried to embroil Mexico and Japan in a war with the United States.

Washington, March 21.—As the result of a Cabinet meeting, which lasted for two hours, the announcement was made that the situation is unchanged.

TANG YU-LIN JOINING UP WITH FENG LIN-KO

Two Ex-Bandits Combining To
Oppose Tsuchun Chang, Once
Also an Outlaw

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, March 23.—Later advice from Fengtien report that the Tsuchun's troops have successfully saved Hsinmingsu from the mutineers and Tang Yu-lin is now fleeing to Heilshansien, in order to join a division under the command of Feng Lin-ko, who is also an opponent of Tsuchun Chang Tso-lin. All three were formerly bandit chiefs.

Letters Of Tsar's Wife In Evidence

(Continued from Page 1)

were useless, owing to the barrier of reactionaries."

The Grand Duke deputed the wife of Grand Duke Cyril to dissuade the Tsaritzin and outline a desirable Cabinet. The Tsaritzin replied: "Those are the enemies of the Dynasty. Those against us are Petrograd and a handful of ignorant bridge-playing aristocrats. I have been twenty years on the Throne and know Russia and know that the people love our family."

How Tsaritzin Heard News

The story of how General Korniloff, Commander of Petrograd, informed the Tsaritzin that she was deprived of her liberty is told for the first time. The scene was in the Tsaritzin's private apartments at Tsarskoe Selo. The Tsaritzin, who was dressed in black, asked to what reason she was indebted for the visit.

General Korniloff replied: "I have come to tell you the decision of the Provisional Government."

The Tsaritzin said: "Proceed. I am listening."

General Korniloff then read the decree depriving the Tsaritzin of her liberty, establishing a strict guard over the Palace and removing the former guard.

The Tsaritzin asked him not to dismiss the servants familiar with their habits since they were children, especially Sergeant Berenkov, the male nurse of the Tsarevitch. General Korniloff replied that there was no objection to complying with the request of the Tsaritzin and then withdrew.

Royal Guards Revolt

It transpires that there was a dramatic scene at Tsarskoe Selo after the outbreak of the Revolution. General Ivanoff, head of the Revolution, proclaimed to the troops that the Tsar had appointed him Commander-in-Chief in Petrograd and exhorted them to march against the capital.

The garrison, however, sided with the revolutionaries and despatched a delegate to negotiate with General Ivanoff, who ordered his arrest, but revoked the order upon the delegate warning him that, if he did not return by a certain hour, heavy artillery would raze to the ground the Palace, containing the Tsaritzin and her children.

British Congratulations
London, March 21.—The following Government motion was tabled today in the House of Commons: "The House of Commons sends the Duma fraternal greetings and tenders the Russian people heartfelt congratulations upon the establishment among them of free institutions, in full confidence that they will lead not only to the rapid and happy progress of the Russian nation, but also to the prosecution with renewed steadfastness and vigor of the war against the stronghold of autocratic militarism which threatens the liberty of Europe."

Compassion for Tsar

It was not for them to judge or condemn the government of an allied country, but he hoped that he might express a feeling of compassion for the Tsar, upon whom his birth had

laid a burden which had proved too heavy for him.

Mr. Asquith, seconding the motion, said that the British people welcomed Russia into the fellowship of free people. He was confident that the distinguished men forming the new Government would be found endowed with patience, prudence and self-restraint which the situation demanded and, above all, that they would not abate in their resolve to concentrate on bringing the war to such an end as to justify the sacrifices of the Allies, whose cause was indivisible.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, on behalf of the Nationalist Party and Mr. G. J. Wardle, on behalf of the Labor Party, supported the resolution, which the House passed unanimously, amid loud cheers.

Confidence in Denmark

Copenhagen, March 21.—The Rouble exchange rate is constantly increasing, while other rates of exchange are decreasing, showing the confidence of Danish business men in the Russian Revolution.

U.S. Soon to Recognize New Russian Government

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, March 21.—The United States Ambassador at Petrograd has telegraphed that the Russian army and navy stand firmly behind the Revolutionists and that the entire nation is quiet. Secretary of State Lansing announced that the United States will probably recognize the new Russian Government soon.

Haig Records An Increasing Resistance

(Continued from Page 1)

communiqués, it is probable that the German retreat has not yet come to an end.

Allies Join at Nesle

The French having taken Nesle, the British have joined them there, to effect alignment with them at the point of junction. Along the whole front of attack, our cavalry and light detachments vigorously pursue the enemy and maintain close contact with the picked German troops employed to protect the rear of the enemy's fugitive columns.

The French forward movement, however, is being carried on methodically and cautiously, the more so that the German resistance is somewhat more marked than at the beginning, but yields rapidly to the superiority of the French organization.

Henceforth, it is obvious that the German army, reduced to retreat, is morally diminished and on the verge of demoralization, which perhaps, will prevent it from clinging, according to Hindenburg's intent, to positions at Cambrai, St. Quentin and Laon. Be that as it may, the two departments of Oise and Somme are on the brink of being entirely freed from any German presence.

Compiègne, March 22.—Before leaving Noyon, the enemy carried off securities valued at eighteen million francs.

GLUT OF CONFERENCES

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 23.—Following the financial conference, which has just concluded, conferences on military and home affairs will be held shortly, while, later, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce will hold a conference, to which the provincial authorities and chambers of commerce will be requested to send representatives. The institution of various reforms for the improvement of commerce and industry will be discussed.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Mar. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Mar. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Mar. 30
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Mar. 29
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador M. Mar. 31
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 1
The American mail is due here on or about today, per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago Maru.

U Boat Claims Sunk French Dreadnought

Battleship of Danton Class Alleged to Have Been Torpedoed in Mediterranean

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, March 20.—The Admiralty reports: A German submarine torpedoed and sank a French battleship of the Danton class (launched 1909, 18,400 tons), in the Western Mediterranean.

San Francisco, March 22.—German submarines which have returned to their bases reported that they have sunk further ships with a total tonnage of 116,000.

New York, March 21.—The Deutsche Ueberseeischen reports: "The total tonnage of the British ships sunk in February exceeds the total constructions in British shipyards during all the twelve months of the year 1916."

'High Jinks'

By Domino

Leyland Hodgson trotted about the stage of the Lyceum Theater, last night, with something in a little bottle that he called "High Jinks." It must have been very good stuff, for, whenever he sprinkled it on anyone, all gloom and sorrow fled and in their place came gaiety and a mad desire to dance. I wish Hodgson had got somewhere near me when he did his sprinkling stunt, then I might have enjoyed the show as well as I hoped to do.

As a matter of fact, "High Jinks" is twaddle, with a laugh thrown in here and there and I was sorry for all the players because they did not have something better to put over on their first appearance here. Well, that is all about the play and now we come to the company and some of the good things that they did.

Miss Marjorie Manners is here again and she looks just as nice as ever, also she sings just as tunefully as of yore. She made one of the hits of the evening with her rendering of "Your Voice is Calling Me." Miss Beatrice Rowe is another old friend, but she has been promoted and, instead of playing front line chorus, or small part bits, she blossoms out in a "lead." She well deserves the rise. Last night, she delighted the audience with all she did and her singing is excellent.

Miss Gracie Rosslyn, the charming little dancer, sang "Sammy Sang The Marseillaise" in fine style and she gained the biggest round of applause of the show, but she did not dance and that was a pity. Next time, perhaps—anyhow, we hope so.

Miss Addie Leigh is not unknown to Shanghai audiences. I think I remember her some five or six years ago creating all sorts of good impressions here. Last night, in the part of "Mrs. Thorne" she showed that she could act as well as sing and she sang splendidly. In fact her singing is quite one of the best of the new things that Bandman has sent out this time. She is bound to prove very acceptable in the shows that are to follow.

Leyland Hodgson received a round of applause from the front of the house when he first appeared last night. We were all pleased to see him again. He is a nice fellow and I do not wonder that most of the girls like him. He sings well, he acts well and he makes up well, and he has just that amount of magnetism that makes his work tell. But he had a rotten part, which he did his best with last night.

Thank goodness, Compton Courts has come back again. How he must hate the stuff that he had to deal up, but he wrapped it up nicely and made it quite digestible.

Alex Kellaway is a new man and he promises to be good, in fact, very good. He has a fine voice and we did not hear nearly enough of it. Louis Cowan is another newcomer. He played the part of the "American Lumber King" extremely well. Fred Winn is the principal comedian and I didn't like him last night. No, not a little bit. He is altogether too loud and he is much too fond of the use of the word "Damn." It is a cheap path to a laugh, even when used once, but why accentuate its banality by obtruding it a dozen times? "High Jinks" will be repeated tonight.

Allies And United States Give Hintze Safe Conduct

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 23.—The Allied Governments have granted the German Minister, von Hintze, safe-conduct. The American Legation today also handed the Walchlaopu a safe-conduct in order to enable the German authorities to cross the United States.

The German Consul at Mukden has left for Shanghai, via Dally, under safe-conduct from the Japanese Government.

Ichang, March 22.—The departure of the German Consul has been delayed. He is leaving tonight by the s.s. Kuling. Officials are escorting him.

Canton, March 23.—German Consul Tigges' request for permission to remain has been refused, but the authorities are allowing the German Consuls from Swatow, Pakhoi and Hoihow to leave Kwangtung via Canton, if they wish to do so.

An order has been issued recalling all land troops to assemble at Canton.

French Close Hankow Concession to Germans

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Hankow, March 22.—Today, the French authorities compelled the German Postmaster and the other officials to leave their private residences in the French Concession, within a few hours time.

British Get 157,323 National Volunteers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—Mr. A. C. Beck announced in Parliament today, that 157,323 men have volunteered for national service, about half of whom are available for work of national importance.

100 Standard Ships Building in Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—Sir L. G. Chiozza Money stated in Parliament, today, that over a hundred standardised ships have been arranged for. The ships were in three sizes, but he could not give details of their speed, etc.

The German Post Office was closed before the furniture and other things could be removed.

Regulations Governing Germans

The Sinwanpao reports:—The Department of Justice has drafted rules for the procedure in criminal and civil cases of Germans in China, consisting of five articles:—

Article 1. Germans have the same status with Chinese in private laws.

Article 2. The cases of Germans will be tried at the local courts of China.

Article 3. In the special Administrative area the Judicial Court there will try the cases and at places where there is no local court the district magistrate will send the case to the local court near by.

Article 4. If Germans are sentenced to penal servitude such persons will be sent to prisons of the new system.

Article 5. Except jurisdiction, the law of organisation of Courts is applied to try the German cases. The regulations were placed before the Cabinet on March 22.

Regarding the question of trial at the Mixed Court in Shanghai there is a view to have the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to act as German Assessor but the Department of Justice considers that there may be obstruction and the regulation above referred to may not be able to be applied to the Germans in Foreign Settlements.

Gt. Britain Appoints Controller of Mines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. C. H. Roberts announced that the Board of Trade has appointed a Controller of all coal-mines, who is now dealing with the question of distribution of supplies, with a view to economy of transport.

Wennatchee Apples

We have received a small consignment of these well-known apples.

They are very fresh and crisp.

Price \$9.00 per case
\$5 for half a case

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Olivier Building. Phone 1980 & 2578
13168

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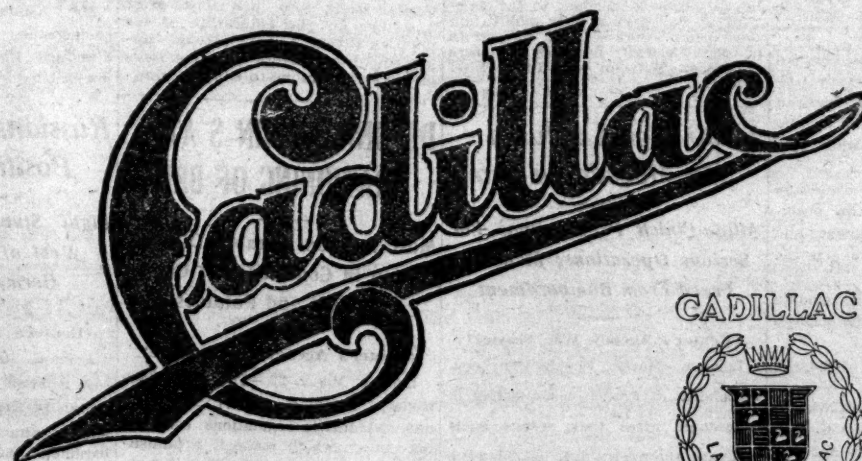
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NEW YORK

Conscientious Objectors And British War Office

Brig-Gen. B. E. W. Childs Throws Light on Relations
Between Opponents of Army Service And
The Authorities

London, Feb. 12.—Brig-Gen. B. E. W. Childs, director of personnel service at the British War Office, in the interview with representatives of certain American newspapers which follows, sheds much needed light on the relations between the War Office and the conscientious objector. General Childs took as his text an article on the conscientious objector in the American newspapers by Mr. Nevinson who was present at the interview and which was based in part on an incorrect report in *Harvard*, the official report of the House of Commons. It has always been admitted that in this matter the War Office were up against a very difficult problem, but it has never been clear that they had any clear views or were making any systematic efforts to solve it.

The newspapers were either full, on the one hand, of sentiments of deep irritation at the spectacle, as they thought, of slackers escaping the harsh burden so cheerfully and bravely borne by the army in the field, or, on the other hand, of instances of scandalously harsh treatment of individual objectors. Official pronouncements appeared to indicate a continual fluctuation of the War Office attitude. General Childs' remarks went to show that the War Office had, from the outset, approached the problem from a considerate and humane standpoint and that the hardships of individual conscientious objectors were the almost inevitable result of the workings of so vast a machine as the new British army, before the matter could come under the direct attention of the supreme directors of that machine.

General Childs removed, incidentally, some outstanding misconceptions such as that any conscientious objector had ever been publicly condemned to execution in France, and that conscientious objectors had been transferred to France for this purpose.

Dealing first with the circumstances which led to the presence of the conscientious objector in the army, General Childs referred to the exemptions which the Military Service Act gave, or rather, he added, intended to give. Briefly, he said, the Military Service Act gave tribunals the power of exemption, and the act itself did not indicate the conditions under which exemptions might be given, whether on grounds of religious prejudices, conscientious objections or anything else. The tribunals set up were composed of all conditions of mankind, and we knew perfectly well that inevitably the decisions of these various tribunals would conflict. As a result we found from evidence before us that there were men (serving in the Army) who were perfectly genuine conscientious objectors as their previous history clearly showed.

What followed? First of all, when the conscientious objector entered the army, the first thing he did was to refuse to obey orders, beginning generally with a refusal to sign his papers under the impression that if he put his name to a paper he would be committing himself to the military machine. He did not realize that he was "deemed to be a soldier of the Reserve," and that whatever he signed or didn't sign did not affect the legal situation created by the act. Undoubtedly, in many camps there was rough treatment, in a degree, at the hands of their comrades, but it is a matter of question whether it was actually violent, and the problem before the War Office was to put a stop to it. I can definitely say that the last case of alleged ill-treatment which came to the notice of the War Office was in August, 1916. I can say that every kind of ill-treatment, if there were any, or any brutality, if there were any, has ceased.

General Childs then turned to the question of the composition of the noncombatant corps and certain incidents in France. The noncombatant corps, he said, is composed of men whose objection is to the taking of life. Their duties are of a non-combatant nature and briefly are confined to duties which do not require the bearing of arms or training in their use. It was arranged that the noncombatant corps should never be so situated as regards the front that they might be called upon to defend their own lives. The tribunals had the power of granting absolute exemption or exemption on condition that they joined a noncombatant corps. I mention this because it leads up to the situation giving rise to Mr. Nevinson's article, which was based on perfectly correct information. Certain units of the noncombatant corps were sent to France. Their duties at the time were probably road making or quarrying; anyway, they were miles away from the front. We had not really become alive to the fact that anyone in the corps objected even to noncombatant work. Afterward we knew that there were 34 of them and that these men were forcibly taken to France. Had it been brought to the notice of the War Office that certain members of the noncombatant corps were resisting lawful authority they would have been tried by court-martial at once in England. The local authorities apparently thought it desirable to take these men against their will. In the course the 34 men were tried in France for disobedience and insubordination by a field general court-martial. Mr. Nevinson's article stated that "thirty-six of the conscientious objectors taken to France were publicly condemned to execution by shooting for disobeying orders in the face of the enemy." An impression has prevailed in this country that these men were sent to France solely in order that the authorities might be able to inflict the extreme penalty for disobedience. Now, General Childs remarked emphatically, that is wholly untrue for the simple reason that under Section 9 (1) of the Army Act, a soldier who disobeys orders can be shot in time of peace in his own country. Now as to the expression—"publicly condemned"—to execution—the court sits as I told you and they have absolute power to pass this sentence. If they find a man guilty, however, the sentence is not worth the paper it is written on until it has been confirmed by the general officer commanding-in-chief the forces in the field.

Publicity only arises when the sentence of the court is read out to the man with the confirmation or commutation as it may be of the superior authority. I make this point rather strongly because I feel that this misapprehension has caused quite unnecessarily an impression in America which is not quite accurate. I argue that these men were publicly condemned to ten years' penal servitude and not to be executed. Further no sentence of penal servitude can be undergone in the field. Any soldier sentenced to penal servitude must be sent to England to undergo it. These men were returned to England in the ordinary course of events. Directly they got there the sentence which had been pronounced was applied to them, with the result, as I shall show you, that these men were very shortly free men.

General Childs then proceeded to describe the system under which conscientious objectors who were serving terms of imprisonment (in civil prisons) for disobedience to orders had their cases considered by a central tribunal.

On May 25 last an army order was published laying down that where a soldier represented that any particular offense which he had committed was the result of conscientious objection to military service the court was invited to pass a sentence of imprisonment and not of detention. In detention there are military wards, there is the military governor and a military atmosphere, and the friends of the conscientious objector claimed that this prolongation of military detention would only produce even more violent acts. Men sentenced to imprisonment, on the other hand, were forthwith committed to the nearest civil prison. Once conscientious objectors are soldiers, General Childs added, they have no legal remedy at all and therefore the relief we gave them was purely administrative and as an act of grace. The men appear in

Huge Steel Net To Guard Harbor Of New York



Above is a map showing how the new steel net, now being made aboard the old monitor Amphitrite at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will guard New York Harbor from the invasion of submarines.

The net is constructed of heavy steel cable and cross-sections of huge chains, and will be the largest and strongest ever constructed in America. It will stretch from Rockaway Point to Sandy Hook and is especially heavy in the sections which cross Ambrose, Swash and Main Channels.

person before the tribunal and on the tribunal's recommendation we take action. If the tribunal finds them to be genuine they are then offered work of national importance, and if they accept, they are forthwith released from prison and transferred to Section W of the Army Reserve. Whereupon they cease to be subject to the Army Act or the Army at all. They are civilians once more. If they refuse the work they are then returned to prison if their sentence is unexpired, or to the Army, if expired, where they are held to serve under the Army Act. These men who were sentenced in France were dealt with under that scheme. As soon as possible these men were seen by the tribunal and the whole 34, with one exception, were then transferred to the Army Reserve. One man refused to work and is still in prison. That was the fate of the 34. There is one other point I want to make clear to show you the difficulties we have had to face.

All along I have never feared the conscientious objector proper, because the numbers are absolutely negligible. What I always feared was that if the path of the conscientious objector were made too easy and if some form of investigation as to the nature of his convictions was not made, then the door was opened to a very great influx of men who have never possessed a conscience in their lives. It is within my certain knowledge that when the present scheme of relief was first announced the public believed this. If you were a conscientious objector, it was thought, all you had to do on being called up for military service was simply to refuse to obey orders. You would then be tried by court martial, sentenced to imprisonment and then passed into the hands of the civil power, and at the end of the sentence, that would end your military liability. There were men who never could have faced tribunals in a statutory sense who meant to avail themselves of the opportunity which they supposed existed for getting relief from military liability. They hoped to escape military service. They found that wherever they went they had to face tribunals and their objection to military service ceased. The view of many is that proof of your conscientious objection is given by the degree of discomfort you have suffered. If it is admit that view, however, then it is

merely a question of a man having the courage to stand a certain amount of discomfort to be able to claim to have proved his objection. If you do not insist upon some form of investigation you run the risk of losing a lot of man-power.

Human Side of War

Sanger's Circus and Menagerie, which has run since 1848, is to close down during the war. The big tent has been stored away, the animals have been disposed of, and 75 draught horses, including the royal cream ponies that used to head the procession, are to be sold. "We are going to answer Mr. Neville Chamberlain's appeal," said Mr. Sanger, "and not hold men employed with these show horses who can be utilized for work of national service. When the war is over we shall resume our performances."

A soldier's wife named Grace Goggins, who was given a month's hard labor at Tower Bridge Police Court for stealing provisions from the Union Jack Club, produced 15 rashers of bacon and 4 eggs when taken before the superintendent of the club. At the police station she was found to have under her skirt a small sack which contained 5lb. of meat, 2 1/2lb. of sausages, 2 haddock, and 3 bloaters. She got 22s. 6d. a week at the club as well as her food and had a separation allowance of 28s.

Three sections of the original MSS. of the "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" are contributed by the inventor of this great character, Sir Conan Doyle, to the sale of gifts which Messrs. Christie will hold this month on behalf of the British

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Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John.

For exhibiting his wife as a "fasting lady" in a glass case at premises in Oldham-street, Manchester, without charging an entertainment tax, Archibald Henry Kitley was fined £5 at Manchester. The Magistrate: Do you mean it teaches people how small an amount of food they can live upon and shows the Food Controller what regulations he might make?—Yes.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, and so ought the Liquor Control Board," said the chairman of the West Ham bench yesterday to a man who got drunk by half-past six in the morning at one of the houses allowed by the Control Board to open at 5 p.m.

A woman verger has been appointed at St. Alban's, Acton-green, London.

"Rustic" writing to the Daily Mail, says: "It is obvious from the letters of those who advocate the destruction of sparrows that none of the writers has tasted a well-made sparrow pudding or a steak and sparrow pudding, for otherwise its pleasing memories would have ensured the mention of sparrows as an article of diet. Sparrows are easily caught all the year round in the old-fashioned brick trap, or at night with a bat-folding net and lantern whose roosting in ivy, bushes, ricks, etc. The feathers are most quickly got rid of by removing them with the skin."

A manager of one of the largest firms of coal merchants stated recently that there is no scarcity of coal in London. The difficulty is to find carmen to execute the orders. Many householders in the West-end who ordered from one to five tons of coal several weeks ago, had not received any yet. It was now the intention of merchants to arrange that customers should receive part of their orders. During the cold weather it had been too uncommon for customers to send their own motor-cars or other conveyances to get coal.

At a skating match on Cowbit Wash, Lincolnshire, on February 3, attended by some thousands of spectators, soldiers and police went on to the course and questioned men of military age. Many names and addresses were taken.

"A Laird" writes to *The Times* as follows:—"I see that conscription of wealth is a favorite topic with some public men. I wonder how much there is to conscribe. I am an apparently opulent landowner in Scotland. My public burdens this year, income-tax, super-tax, and local rates, amount to 13s. 3d. in the pound. Out of the remaining 6s. 9d. must come the upkeep of the estate, the War Loans and war charities to which we are incessantly and rightly urged, and lastly the insignificant item of the subsistence of the landlord. In this and similar cases conscription would not, it would seem, yield very much."

STRUGGLE FOR LIFE KEENER IN GERMANY

Writer for New York World
Depicts Conditions, As
Famine Grows

New York, March 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the New York World, who recently returned to New York, has published an article describing conditions in Germany. In the article the writer says that famine is now threatening the whole of Germany, and the struggle for existence is becoming more intense than ever. The weaker will no longer be able to keep up their worldly existence. The German people consider the following four months are the most important and critical period for Germany, during which time the fate of Germany will be settled. Should Germany survive this critical

period the final victory will surely be won by Germany. This is the firm conviction of the Germans. The German authorities believe that of this grave situation while aware of the present stock of provisions will meet the need for the coming four months but if this conviction fails, Germany will find herself in a most deplorable situation. This, says the correspondent, seems quite inevitable. According to reports the German government is determined, in case the coming crop fails, to banish all aged people to neutral countries and make the inhabitants of the occupied territories, particularly the 11,000,000 inhabitants of Poland in Russia, find the means for their own subsistence. In Berlin alone, at present 350,000 citizens are being fed by the government.

Among food stuffs, sugar has completely disappeared from Germany, not a particle being found. About a half of the juvenile population is suffering from disease, consumption being most rife among the patients, who are otherwise suffering from malnutrition, anaemia and such like diseases. Disease of all sorts is fast spreading among the populace and all infants newly-born are weak and emaciated.

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THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses. If continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable. The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them with opiates. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., New York City.

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Capital And Labor Are Now Subordinate to the Consumer

War As Social Leveller-- New Industrial Society Must Be Constructed For Sake of Self-Preservation

A. G. Gardiner in the Daily News and Leader contends that one of the principal results of the war has been to dethrone capital and labor from their whilom supremacy and to render both subordinate to the needs of the consumer. Society is thus witnessing the formation of a new triple alliance which will work for the common weal. After the war it will be impossible to revert to the old order. A new industrial society will have to be constructed with the State as the balancing, if not the governing factor.

By A. G. Gardiner

It is some time since, in writing on industrial reorganization after the war, I suggested that the key to the problem was the consumer. If you look after the consumer you may be assured that your system is right: if you ignore the consumer your system is certainly wrong. In the former case you are asserting the supremacy of the common interest, for we are all consumers; in the latter case you are subordinating the common interest to private and particular interests. If we were to ask ourselves the abstract question, "Is everybody's interest to be the object sought after, or is somebody's interest to come first?" we should all make the same answer. We should say "Everybody's of course."

But when we descend from the abstract to the particular it is the individual case that we want to grind. Mr. Jones, the sheep farmer, let us say, is a tremendous patriot—in the abstract. He is for "equality of sacrifice," for fighting to the last man and the last ditch. But when the State went to him and said that, in order to win the war, it wanted his wool and proposed to take it at only 35 per cent in excess of pre-war prices he was horrified at this interference with the rights of property. The sacred law of supply and demand was being outraged. The immemorial sanctity of the "market price" was being defiled. The very foundations of society were crumbling into ruins. If a man could not "do what he liked with his own" then the very pillars of the firmament had gone. He could not conceive a right other than his own in a matter of property, for he held with the Northern Farmer that "Property, propertty, everyting 'ere an' Sammy, I'm blest."

If it isn't the same cop yonder, for them as 'as it's the best.

He saw the State come in and claim ownership of the lives of his men—ever of his sons—saw it send them off, willing or unwilling, to die in the trenches. In a dim way, he realised that this common ownership of life was essential. But when it came to property, the very Ark of the Covenant seemed imperilled. Duke's Son, Cook's Son

But the fierce necessities of the war are teaching Mr. Jones and all of us a new conception of society and its relations to property. The private interest, the class interest and the property interest are found to be subordinate to the common interest. Whether he likes it or not, Mr. Smith must cease making bicycles and turn all his machinery to the manufacture of shells. Mr. Robinson has built up a nice little business in a prosperous thoroughfare, has a wife and three children and no taste for slaughter. No matter; he is of military age and must close his shop and go to the war. And with him goes Mr. Brown of the Stock Exchange. He has informed the Tribunal that he has an income of £5,000 a year, expecting that that handsome sum would distinguish him from mere ordinary people like Robinson, who has only £250 a year. But in this reeling world he discovers that all the old social and property discriminations are waste paper. He is just a man among men subject like all the rest to an authority vast, impersonal, tyrannic. He had thought that society existed for property, privilege and influence, and he finds that, instead, these things exist for society which, in its necessity, take possession with a stroke of the pen and without so much as a "by your leave."

Enter the Consumer
It is this lesson which we are learning in the rude school of war that has to be applied to the problems of peace, and to the relations of industry no less than to other fields of activity. The trouble with industry in the past has been that the chief person concerned in it has been left out of the bargain. It has been a sort of prize ring in which capital and labor have fought out their quarrels without regard to the interests of the consumer. The general public might benefit by the issue or might not benefit, but the point is that whether it would benefit or not was never considered. The object on the one side was to get the utmost for the least; on the other, to give the least for the

utmost. The growth of trade, the development of the limited liability company, the absorption of small businesses in large businesses and of larger businesses in still larger, the consequent disappearance of the old personal relationships between masters and men and the substitution of "system" and mechanism for good feeling and direct intercourse—all this had steadily embittered the atmosphere of industry.

The war has dispersed that atmosphere for the time being. It has dispersed it for two reasons, first because it has confronted us with a peril which overshadows all personal and class disagreements, and, second, because it has made the interest and authority of the third partner to the industrial compact dominant in the sphere of industry.

For the first time, capital and labor are treated as servants of the consumer and made obedient to the consumer's requirements. Whether you call the third partner the State, or the general public, or the nation does not matter. It is ourselves, the community as a whole, for whom everybody is working. Everybody. Not merely those who are directly engaged in producing things essential for the war, but everybody. Even if you are making bread, or linen, or clothes, or ploughshares, or growing food in the fields you are still working under the sanction of the State and for the State, with only one purpose ultimately in view, the best interests of the nation.

A Manufacturer's View

And this immense fact is more and more governing the thought of men in relation to the future and the solution of the problems of peace. The consumer has come into his own as the predominant partner in society, and it is increasingly seen that the position he has won under the impulse of war can never again be surrendered. That is the broad conclusion to which all the movements which are investigating the problem are tending. It is the conclusion which I find is taking root in the best minds both in the labor world and the world of employers.

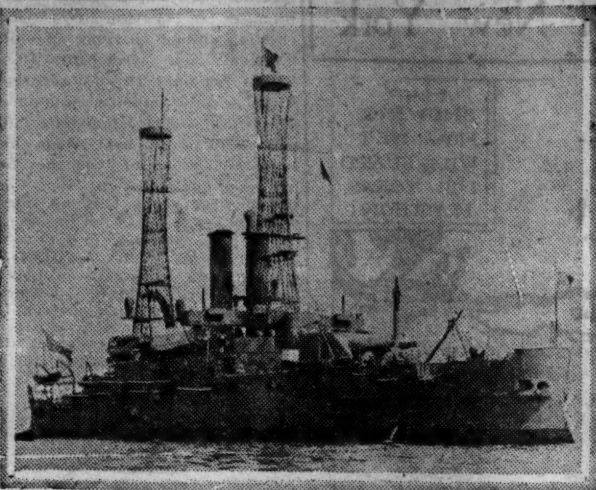
"It is not a question of whether we will or will not return to the old conditions after the 'war,' said one of the greatest manufacturers—a man employing many thousands of work-people—to me this week. "It isn't a matter of choice. It is a matter of necessity. We have got to construct a new industrial society, with the State as the balancing if not the governing factor, as a mere matter of self-preservation. And this is not merely because in no other way can we get that accommodation of the interests of capital and labor that we must have, nor even because the consumer's interest must be protected against the hostilities of masters and men, but primarily because in no other way can we secure that ideal of high production without which we shall, industrially, go under as a nation."

The New Firm

"Left to themselves, labor and capital would be more hostile after the war than ever before. Labor will never again accept its old position of subservience. It has got to be brought into the business and given its interest in production. Hitherto the conditions have led it to regard high production as its enemy. The engines must be reversed. Capital and labor must, not pull different ways; they must pull the same way. They must have a common interest in production and that common interest is a common profit, and a sense of common service and responsibility to the nation."

"It cannot be done by devices like profit-sharing. The men distrust profit-sharing. They know that books can be manipulated, and they know that in operation profit-sharing tends to destroy the unions and the solidarity of labor and to increase the grip of the employer. It can only be done by a square deal in which masters, men, and the State are in partnership, and in which the State is the impartial guarantor of the respective interests. I see it wrook out something in this way: After all the working expenses of an industry have been met, there remains a fund for distribution. From this fund the invested capital of the concerns draws a fixed interest, let us

Will Protect Our New Islands



U.S.S. ILLINOIS

Washington, Feb. 15.—The Navy Department has ordered the mobilization of all available ships in the waters of the Danish West Indies, the recently acquired naval base that commands from a strategic standpoint the eastern entrance to the Panama Canal.

The flagship of the fleet will be the battleship Illinois, under the command of Commander F. A. Traut. The vessel is already under way and will be joined as soon as possible by all ships not required for the Atlantic and Pacific fleets.

say, six per cent. The remainder is divided into three parts; one is the portion of capital, one of labor, one of the State."

What Labor Wants

"Yes, that is clear so far as the years of profits are concerned. But what if there are no profits?"

"Then there will be none to divide and the interest will have to come from the reserve which, like wages and management, will be a prior charge on revenue. Management of course will, like labor and capital, have to have an interest in production and be paid by results. But do not confuse capital with management. They are becoming more and more distinct elements, and in the new relationship management will tend to be separate alike from capital and labor. I may be mistaken, but I do not think labor wants to interfere in management, any more than capital qua capital does. Capital wants its share of the profits and the management that secures these things best is the management they both want."

"But what labor will insist on is the control of its own conditions of labor, and when it has a common interest in production and a common share in its rewards you will be able to leave conditions and matters of discipline to the union. You will have brought the union into partnership and can leave it to look after that side of the business. Once make labor responsible for itself and you will not need to worry about it. It will have no pity on its Weyr Wilfies and will look after its own discipline."

The New Partners

"Yes, it is true that this scheme is not applicable to very small concerns. But it will operate on the whole body of industry indirectly. It will make the wide extension of the minimum wage under the Trade Boards Act possible. At present the minimum wage is distrusted by organized labor. It approves of it for sweated industries, but not for industries with powerful unions. But when labor has become a partner with the State and with capital its distrust will be removed and it will want the minimum wage as a sort of base line, a Pilsbrough mark, of industry."

"And not only will trade unionism, under this triple alliance of industry, assume a new authority and new functions. The Labor Exchanges will also take their proper place in the machine of trade. They have been disliked by the employers and not very enthusiastically approved by labor. That is due in part to their too bureaucratic administration. The Advisory Committee of Labor has never been more than a pretence. But the Exchanges in the new industrial system will not be an outside concern, rather suspect as a potential strike-breaker, but an organic part of trade in which masters and men will have an equal concern."

"With the community as a partner, interested in production, benefiting by production, and endowed with the ultimate control, labor will have the incentive of public service as well as the incentive of direct in-

terest in output. What was it that caused the trouble in the South Wales coal field? It was not that the men objected to the payment of reasonable interest on capital. It was that they saw the fund of profit beyond a reasonable interest going into private pockets. When that fund was diverted to the community their grievance was removed. It is one thing to work for the benefit of the consumer, which is everybody, and quite another thing to work for the enrichment of individuals."

A Co-operative Concern

"And it is not only the removal of the hostilities of industry that makes the intervention of the State as a joint owner necessary. We have come to see that trade cannot in modern conditions be left wholly undirected. The community has an interest in production apart altogether from cheapness. The great business combines have assumed a magnitude that gives them too great a power to be left uncontrolled. The modern State is bound to concern itself with the development of trade, with the extension of markets, and to a certain extent with the discrimination between essential and non-essential trades. It must turn its consular service into a reality and promote foreign trade as a part of the national interest. And in doing so it will discover that it must make public credit accessible to everybody who can use it, must make the land accessible to everybody who can till it."

"But this opens up other subjects. They all center, however, in one idea—the idea that the modern State is a co-operative concern, resting upon the triple alliance of capital, labor, and the consumer, and with the consumer in the seat of authority."

GERMANS PREPARING BIG MOVE IN WEST

Despatches Reaching Holland And Other Indications Point To Spring Drive

CALAIS TO BE OBJECTIVE?

General Falkenhayn to Flanders to Command Offensive, Is Report

New York, March 13. (United Press).—The Germans are making preparations for a big drive in the western theater of the war, according to despatches reaching Holland, and other indications. Calais, it is said, will once again become the objective of a great German offensive, led, probably, by General von Falkenhayn, one of the men who led the invasion of Rumanian. Falkenhayn is now reported to be on his way to Flanders to take command of the German there.

The German Government has sent an informal protest to the United States over the conduct of American relief work for the enemies of Germany in Belgium and Switzerland.

The Department of Labor of the United States has given its approval to the proposed Universal Military Training Act.

Expect Big German Effort

London, March 12.—The correspondent of La Liberte of Paris, writing of the German retreat from a fortress on the Aisne, says the garrison was ordered to hold out but the British applied methods which had been already successful at other fortresses, pushing out flanking parties while the heavy artillery on the center pounded the defenses. It was learned that the enemy was preparing to evacuate and an assault was ordered. The British surprised the Germans on the point of departure. A sharp fight ended in the killing or capture of the garrison and occupation within half an hour. Meanwhile other British forces engaged the enemy rear-guards and crushingly defeated them.

The Daily Mail correspondent at Headquarters in France says a growing sense of expectancy pervades the front, especially amongst the Germans, who have extricated themselves from the slough of the Somme where only the heavy rains of October saved them from an immense disaster. Now, inspired by a new hope, their artillery fire is more deliberate and their infantry more active. Their counter-attacks are more methodical, and their numbers opposed to the British are greater than they have ever been. The enemy apparently is preparing for a great effort somewhere.

Desperate German Drive Expected

Every indication today leads to the belief that the German army will attempt an offensive on the western front this spring, but the British regard this probability with calm, writes William Philip Simms, of the United Press.

"As usual," an officer declared,

"the Germans are trying to muddy the water to keep us from seeing which way they jump. From what one usually describes as 'reliable sources' we learn that there is to be a drive on Odessa, a drive against Petrograd, a drive against Salonica and a drive against the western front."

"Obviously all these drives cannot materialise. The German commanders encourage the circulation of these reports if not actually starting them. They hope to fool the Allies by this means; to keep us guessing at their intention until the last moment, then strike before we have time to prepare against their offensive. They must attempt something on this front, even if it is only in the hope of spoiling what they believe to be our plans."

It has been reported that the Kaiser had some idea of forcing peace after a smashing invasion of Russia, after the fall of Verdun and after the Rumanian adventure, but as Russia was not smashed and Verdun did not fall his peace move was postponed until Bucharest was taken. Now German rage against France and England, because of their reply to President Wilson's peace note, is such that the popular feeling is that Field Marshals Hindenburg and Mackensen should drive against the Allies on the West and make them listen to reason as they understand it.

Furthermore it is reported that the situation in Germany is much worse than the outside world has been led to believe. Friction is said to be great between the heads of the various German states. The country people are described by neutrals as being bitter against the people living in towns because they believe the latter to be faring better during the hard times produced by the war than they are.

It is now or never with Germany.

according to the belief of many. She must win or lose within the next few months, and as the Western front is coming more and more to be considered as the theater of the war's settlement, an offensive in the spring is expected.

SAYS HIS TORPEDO HAS BOTH EARS AND BRAIN

Chicago Scientist Claims Missile Will Hear Vessel Over Mile Away and Then Attack

Pittsburgh, February 9.—A torpedo with ears and a brain, capable of travelling forty knots and adjusting itself to meet all changes of course of an enemy vessel, was demonstrated tonight before the Academy of Science by Montraville M. Wood of Chicago. This torpedo, he declared, is now in the possession of the United States Government. He claimed the torpedo could "hear" a vessel approaching a mile and a half away and would then shed its anchor and attack.

"The 'ears' work on the same principle as human ears," said Dr. Wood. "The 'brain' that's my secret."

"No vessel can get within ten miles of our coast without being detected. The instrument is a development of the detectaphone. The same principle is used in the 'ears' of the torpedo."

Wireless controlled and passenger-less aeroplanes are a possibility, and a wireless controlled torpedo, together with a means to combat it, were to have been given a public trial by the United States Government this week, he said. Owing to recent developments, if the tests are made at all, they will be made secretly.

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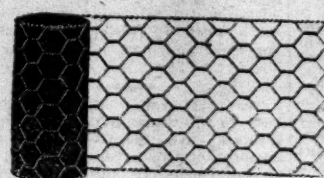
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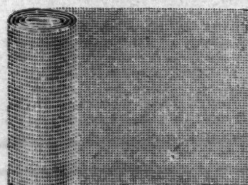
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ARABIAN CHIEFS REVOLT AGAINST TURKISH RULE

Ottoman Troops Are Isolated Through Success of British Maneuvers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that the most important chiefs in Arabia have revolted against the Turks. As the Turkish headquarters could ascertain his position only through the British press, he preferred to give no particulars of the position in Arabia, but he regarded it as satisfactory.

Mr. E. J. Candler, writing from Azizieh, on the 3rd, describes the splendid work of the Tigris fleet, which, jointly with the cavalry, turned the Turkish retreat into a rout. The fleet encountered desperate resistance at Narkellah, where the river turns back on itself, in a complete hairpin bend and places passing vessels under fire from three sides.

Here, the enemy's artillery and machine-gun teams had dug themselves in at the apex of the bend and raked the gunboats coming and going and fired point-blank into them as they passed. Our pom-poms and machine-guns enfiladed the positions as the vessels passed.

The Quartermaster and pilot in the conning-tower of one of the monitors were shot dead and the Captain of the vessel entered just in time to save her from running full steam ashore. The fleet rounded the bend at 16 knots an hour, when it was enabled to play havoc among the Turkish transport and gun-teams, our horse artillery effectively co-operating, creating hopeless confusion among the fleeing enemy.

The British gunboats, besides keeping up a brisk fire on the bank, also engaged the enemy's shipping at extreme range and we closed up and captured several steamers, including the gunboat *Firefly*, which we lost at Chesiphon. Passins Baghallah, en route, we captured a great quantity of military stores and numerous guns.

Ribot Is Unanimously Approved by Deputies

He Foresees Fresh Taxation With Prohibition Of Unessential Imports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 21.—The Chamber of Deputies passed a unanimous vote of confidence in the Government.

The Premier, M. Ribot, read his ministerial declaration, in which he stated that his Government is determined to carry on the war to victory. Referring to the German retreat, he said that, although it is doubtless the prelude of further battles, in which the enemy will expend their last efforts, France feels confidence in view of the results obtained by the clever strategy of the leaders of her armies.

The British and French effectives are superior to those of the enemy, while the war-material of France enables her to fight on an equal footing and as long as necessary. He foresees fresh taxation and the prohibition of unessential imports.

M. Ribot's references to Russia's splendid concord with her allies were frantically cheered. He hoped that the development of the Republic institutions founded on popular sovereignty may be completed without serious trouble.

SHIP SUNK IN COLLISION

A Yangchow telegram to the Sin-wanpao reports:—In the evening of March 22 the steamer *Hengya*, from Shanghai to Yangchow, collided with the steamer *Changong* and sank at the mouth of the Yangtze, and several dozens of passengers were drowned.

GOVERNOR CHI RESIGNS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 23.—As a result of his impeachment in Parliament and the protest of the Ministry of Justice against the abolition of the local branch courts, Chi Yao-shan, the Governor of Chekiang, has tendered his resignation.

Y. M. C. A. Circus

The circus and demonstration were pronounced a big success by a large and appreciative audience last evening at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building. It was a much bigger affair than any one anticipated. Two big buildings were filled with attractions to suit all classes of people—foreign and Chinese.

The show started at 6.30 p.m. in the spacious games room of the boys' building. Here were numerous side show features including several rare animals—one of which was a kangaroo from far off Australia.

There was a continuous drama in Chinese, a Black Art demonstration, where things disappeared right before one's eyes, a place to throw at nigger babies, and roll ten pins. There was a tea room and a candy booth. There was also a man with a hole through him through which people could look, blow smoke, etc. In the side show was one of great interest.

In the natatorium at 7.30 a Chinese water legend was acted out as a background for water stunts. A feature of this was an oil painting fifteen feet by nine feet, illustrating the legend, which was painted by Miss Ruby Ferris, a local artist, who was one of those who exhibited sketches of the ushers at La Belle Helene.

The "Big Top" in the gymnasium was one continuous round of interest and amusement. This section of the big show started with a grand parade of animals, clowns, athletes, gymnasts, etc., to the strains of real circus music from the Kiangwan Orchestra Band.

Then came an acrobatic exhibition by a two-year-old clown, who did his little bit in quite an unself-conscious manner. Next came an array of drills, gymnastics, and clown stunts in quick succession. Boys vied with men for the honors of the evening and it was difficult to single out any one feature as best.

The marching by the Day School boys was said to have beaten anything the S.V.C. can do in that line. The true Spanish dancers got a good hand and were called on for an encore.

An entirely new set of human pyramids was exhibited. Two Roman ladders were used as a frame work and thirty boys and men scamped up and down them as if they had done it all their lives. It was exciting at times to see a small boy sitting up on top with his head touching the roof beams without any show of fear, although at times the ladders seemed somewhat insecure.

Those who did not stay for this feature missed one of the treats. There will be two more performances, one this afternoon 1.30 to 5.00, and another this evening 6.30-11.00. The price is ridiculously low for such a good show.

'HOLD ON,' HELFFERICH APPEALS TO REICHSTAG

Main Thing is Boosting Home Agriculture; Predicts Another Bad Harvest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 22.—In the Reichstag, recently, Dr. Helfferich laid extraordinary emphasis on the necessity to "hold on," saying that the main thing was the home production from the soil. "Lloyd George's statement regarding the importance of agriculture proves the importance of our bitterest enemy attacks to submergence. The next world harvest also will be bad, owing to the scarcity of saltpeter and, therefore, the scarcity of food will continue after the war."

He stated that negotiations were proceeding for the rebuilding of the mercantile fleet. "We shall renew our trade relations with foreign countries, despite the Paris Conference."

Mixed Court

Sentences in Arson Case
In the Mixed Court yesterday, in connection with the fire at No. 43 Nanking Road last Christmas Eve, in which five men were brought up on a number of serious charges, sentences were pronounced.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the police: Mr. F. W. Hadley for Yang, one of the accused; and Mr. H. D. Hodger was also present.

The Assessor stated that they found Yang guilty and also three of the other four. The fifth would be dismissed.

Mr. Newman mentioned certain jewelry, the property of Yang's father, which had been found by the police in a prostitute's house. It had been given the girl by young Yang. This showed that the present offence by young Yang was not an isolated instance of youthful wrongdoing. That jewelry was worth \$500 and he asked for an order as to its disposal.

Mr. Hadley quoted an American magazine as follows: "The only difficulty and responsibility of the judge has hitherto been to ascertain guilt. Under this old system of blind enforcement of the law one offender was known to have been sentenced hundreds of times. A judge is compelled now to consider the essential character of the convicted person. He knows that most criminals make their first acquaintance with crime before the age of twenty-one. He must try to understand the mental and physical abnormalities of the victim, the relative importance of inherited characteristics and environment, and guess how this inscrutable human complex is going to react to one of several possible treatments."

"The old idea that punishment is a deterrent is obsolete. We know that hanging did not prevent petty larceny, and we have abandoned the policy of frightfulness in punishment."

These sentiments coming from a modern court, he said, were signs of the times. In eight states capital punishment had already been abolished, and two national organizations against it were meeting with every encouragement. In 1915 more than fifty per cent of the law-breakers in Massachusetts were put on probation instead of in jail. Today forty-four of the forty-eight states have established probation in some form. And the figures show that seventy-five per cent of those given a chance to redeem themselves in this way come through.

He asked that Yang be paroled. The Assessor passed sentence of five years' imprisonment on Yang, two months to be undergone and the balance suspended. The other three were sent to prison for two years each.

Mr. Rodger then made reference to remarks made by Mr. Newman at the last hearing of the case. He said he wished at this time to make intercession to the Court to take cognisance of the uncalculated remarks made by Mr. Newman in his absence, at the last hearing. When Mr. Hadley and he called upon Mr. Newman, he received them most courteously and discussed the case with the utmost freedom. He went so far as to say that he would put the facts before the Capital Superintendent of Police and would present their point of view. Mr. Newman knew he intended to make his application and when he made it, he had no remarks to make as to the propriety of the application: he had nothing to say until a later hearing when Mr. Rodger was absent from the Court.

Mr. Newman then stated that the application seemed to him to be curious and that what Mr. Rodger meant to say was that he did not think it was arson. It was a most insulting way of procedure. Whether the Municipal Council or in private practice it was not his right to arrogate to himself the functions of the bench. He was not the guardian of the morals of the court and in making these remarks he thought Mr. Newman had shown a lack of courtesy to the court and in attempting to pass strictures on an American lawyer Mr. Newman had done what few English lawyers would care to do. A lawyer must most jealously guard against what he did as even a personal slight would work to his harm.

Mr. Newman said he had nothing to add or detract from what he had said. He only regretted the question of nationality had been brought up. The Court would understand that had nothing whatever to do with what he said.

Governor Chih Yang Cleared Of Charges

All Accusations on Which Impeachment Asked Shown To Be Unfounded

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 23.—Yesterday, the Government replied to Parliament concerning the impeachment of Chih Yang, the Governor of Kiangsi. The reply states that strict investigation by a Government delegate has proved that all the charges brought against the Governor are unfounded.

PAOLI SYNDICATE HAS GONE INTO DISSOLUTION

Declares It Has Lost Half Million Dollars Over Cash Melting Scheme

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 23.—The Paoli Syndicate, whose loan and cash-melting agreement was picked to pieces by the House of Representatives, some two months ago, since when nothing further has been heard of the scheme, has issued a manifesto, announcing the dissolution of the syndicate.

The manifesto states that the syndicate was organized with the object of preventing cash-melting privileges and the profits derived therefrom falling into the hands of the Japanese. Nevertheless, the majority of the members of the House of Representatives strongly opposed the scheme and used every effort to prevent the success of the syndicate, even after the Bill had been passed practically without amendment by the Senate.

The manifesto dwells on the patriotism of the merchants forming the syndicate, for putting forward the scheme and compares the profits secured by the Government from the Japanese with those offered by the syndicate. It gives a warning concerning the serious financial consequences of the unrestricted melting of cash.

The manifesto concludes: "The syndicate is now dissolved, having lost \$500,000 since it was formed, three months ago. Thus, the enthusiasm of the merchants to give financial assistance to the Government is dead and no further support in future can be expected, as merchants are taking the present case as a warning and are not willing to incur similar losses. Moreover, the condition of the financial market is not likely to improve, but will become more depressed by the gradual disappearance of copper coins."

KIANGWAN'S RACING CARD PROMISES WELL

Siccawei Predicts Snow, But You Never Can Tell; Grand National Handicap

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Siccawei predicts snow for today, but still, you must hope for the best and, if the weather is in any way fine, there will be a great day's racing at Kiangwan, where the first saddling bell for the thirty-fourth gymkhana meeting will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

There is a card of nine races, most of which have quite good entries, whilst there are a number of star performers down. The Grand National Handicap Steeplechase list reads almost like one of the classic events, what with Bornite, Black Diamond and Rosewood, with half-a-dozen other more than average "leppers."

Two other steeplechases—one a selling event—were included, also a flat handicap which looks like being especially interesting, for, with but one or two exceptions, the ponies are so level that, unless one gets a big pull in the weights, it probably will be won by jockeyship alone.

The usual special trains will run down, one at 12.50 and the next at 1.25 and Shepherd's typical race course tiffin can be obtained in the pavilion adjoining the one where you leave your money.

Football Today

The S.F.C. entertain the S.R.C. on the S.F.C. ground today. It is the last league match and will decide the championship. If the club win, they will be Champions; if they lose, the honors go to the Police. Kick off 2.45 p.m. sharp.

The following will represent the S.F.C.:—D. Bertie, P. Isherwood, M. Tonkin, D. Campbell (Capt.), S. Tweedie, W. Rodgers, E. Lythe, G. F. Forshaw, W. C. G. Clifford, D. Drake, A. H. Leslie.

S.R.C. Team:—C. E. Ollerdesen, H. B. Ollerdesen, E. Turner, T. Winton, J. B. Katz, A. M. A. Hansen, W. Manley, T. W. B. Wilson, R. J. S. Brandt, G. Norris, F. J. England.

Referee:—Mr. H. G. Boyling.

Linesman:—Mr. G. Craigie Ross.

GERMAN CONSUL WANTS TO STAY AT CHANGSHA

Hankow, March 23.—A telegram from Changsha reports that the German Consul at Changsha has been handed his passport by the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs but there is no sign of his leaving. More-over he is said to have told the Military Governor of Hunan that as he is no longer German Consul since the capture he desires to remain at Changsha as a private person. The Military Governor of Hunan, Tan Yen-kai, has asked the Central Government for instructions how to deal with him.

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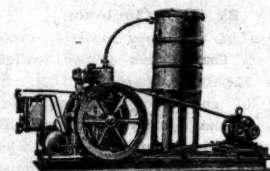
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WEATHER

The exceedingly high pressures of
the North threaten with a
Northerly gale the Yellow Sea and
the Eastern Sea. Increase of the
monsoon in the South. Probably
snowfall in Kiangsu.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 24, 1917

Democracy vs. Autocracy

THE British House of Commons,
according to our cable reports
of this morning, has, by unanimous
vote amid loud cheers, sent the fol-
lowing message to the Duma:

"The House of Commons sends the
Duma fraternal greetings and ten-
ders the Russian people heart-
felt congratulations upon the
establishment among them of free
institutions, in full confidence
that they will lead not only to
the rapid and happy progress
of the Russian nation, but also
to the prosecution with renewed
steadfastness and vigor of the
war against the stronghold of
autocratic militarism which
threatens the liberty of Europe."

The other free peoples of the
world doubtless are engaged in
formulating similar expressions of
recognition and goodwill. And while
all this extending of the hand of
fellowship by the older democracies
to the new member is going forward,
the gulf between them and autocratic
Germany steadily widens.

The United States, according to
the latest messages, has drifted into
war with Germany. Congress has
been called to meet on April 2, when
it probably will pass a resolution
declaring that "a state of war exists."
This, it will be recalled, was the
procedure followed in the Spanish-
American war. There was no actual
declaration of war. China, the
newest and biggest Republic, prob-
ably will follow the United States
into the war.

That the upheaval in Russia has
made this course easier for the
United States and China we have
already said. As this and other
American newspapers frequently have
pointed out, the real quarrel with
Germany lies far deeper than that
involved in the German criminality
at sea. It is a clash between de-
mocracy and autocracy. On August
5, 1914, THE NEW YORK WORLD said:

"The issue is now joined.
Either German autocracy must
be crushed or European de-
mocracy will be obliterated. There
is no middle course. If the
forces that the Kaiser has loosed
are victorious, the map of
European republicanism
may as well be rolled up and
the American people prepare to
make the last great stand for
democracy. All of Continental
Europe that is not Russianised
will be Prussianised."

More recently, after two and one
half years of the war in Europe,
when the break came between the
United States and Germany, THE
World said:

"In spite of all the efforts of
President Wilson to carry out the
traditional American policy of neu-
trality in this war we have been
unable to maintain friendly rela-
tions with Germany because of this
vital clash between democracy and
autocracy. The German Govern-
ment cannot understand the Ameri-
can point of view and we should
shame the fathers of the Republic
if we could sympathize with the
German view. It is by no accident
that the break has come. It is by
no casual exploit of madness on the
part of the German General Staff
which now wields the power of a
dictator in the German Empire."

"Not merely our material inter-
ests—which are least important—
but all our ideals, all our principles
of government, are at war with the
aim of Prussian autocracy and
with the methods by which that
autocracy seeks to accomplish its
ends."

"There is no moral or legal
difference between the invasion of

Belgium and ruthless submarine
warfare. Both had a common birth
in the inexorable determination of
the German autocracy to permit no
law of God or man to stand in the
way of its imperialistic aims and its
military operations. The treaty
that guaranteed the neutrality of
Belgium and the parchments upon
which the rights of neutrals are
written are equally worthless scraps
of paper when they stand in the
way of German Weltmacht."

"That is why the United States
and Germany have come to the
parting of the ways. It could not
be otherwise while the United
States remains democratic and Ger-
many remains autocratic. That is
why Germany today is without a
friend among the democracies of
the world. Many Governments
under compulsion or under the
pressure of immediate self-interest
are clinging to neutrality and pre-
serving diplomatic relations with
Berlin, but in no nation ruled by
public opinion is there sympathy
with German ambitions or hope for
German victory. The longer the
war continues the sharper must be
that alignment, for democracy can-
not live in a world dominated by
Prussianism."

"Wherever men have shed their
blood in the defense of human
liberty and of popular government
unseen hands are pushing their
descendants into this conflict to
crush an imperialistic autocracy
that has made itself the enemy of
mankind."

Writing 'Finis'
To Decadence

By G. K. Chesterton

Most of us would agree in talk-
ing of that queer period called
"The Eighteen Nineties" that, in
spite of some very different ele-
ments, it may justly be called the
age of the decadents. The critic who
would write truly of that age must
be just severe and fastidious enough
to smell poison in the period, but
not too severe or fastidious to appreciate
it in small doses. There are some
for whom the unmanly moral antics
in which that age ended are so
horrible that they can have no
patience with the quaint and
harmless accessories. They have
come to dread every dandy as a
possible criminal; they think the
praise of emeralds can only be a
prelude to the drinking of absinthe;
the praise of rubies only a prelude
to the shedding blood. I am not of
such a temper. I think the jokes of
the decadents extremely good—as
long as they were jokes. I derived,
and still derive a very positive
literary pleasure from such fantasies
as *The Sphinx*. I like fantastic
moods to shiver in some stagnant
lake. I positively request a scarlet
snake to dance to fantastic tunes. I
am very much gratified to hear that
there is a hole "left by some torch
or burning coal on Saracenic tape-
stries"; partly because it is such fun
to think that the tapestries are
spoiled. A small but strong pleasure
is really given by these fancies; and
can do no harm as long as we know
they are fanciful. The mistake of
these people was that they tried to
turn dolls into idols.

Sometime a horrible marionette
came out and smoked his cigarette
Upon the steps like a live thing.
You are all right if you never fall
into the error of thinking it is a live
thing.

One can, I think, be genuinely in-
terested in the arabesques of that
artistic age; one need not be im-
patient with them; no nation which
has to govern Oriental peoples
should ever be impatient with
arabesques. One should, I think,
appreciate, for instance, the real
delicacy (yes, and humility) of a
man like Mr. Max Beerbohm—who
is in a very true sense the "town"
and all that is best in the town.
But while we sympathize with
these small things, we must also
sympathize with some big things.
We must realize that in *The Ballad
of Reading Jail* there is, after all,
very little of the bizarre which its
author generally pursued.

Fin de siècle is a phrase much
used, and, I think, rightly so used,
to describe the period of the Eigh-
teen Nineties; though one must,
of course, see its lack of logic. A cen-
tury has no hair; and it cannot
whiten. A century has no teeth, and
they cannot fall out. It was an
arithmetic coincidence that the
decay of the Victorian comfort and
conviction occurred at the end of
one hundred arbitrarily selected years.
Yet, as I say, the phrase, though
not logical, is really significant;
and for this reason: that the authors
and artists in question were not only
coming to the end of the century
but to the end of everything. There
was an element in their work not
easy to define except by some simile
(Continued on Page 7)

The Real Woodrow Wilson

Mr. Marcossan, who is one of the
best known of American journalists, is
now making his third visit to England
since the outbreak of the war. He
is perhaps the foremost American
authority on finance, and is the author
of the much-discussed character-study
of Mr. Lloyd George, with its message
to America, which appeared recently
in *Everybody's Magazine*.

By Isaac F. Marcossan

I first met Woodrow Wilson in
1911, when he was Governor of New
Jersey.

With the almost precipitate sud-
denness which accompanies public-
ity in America he had been projected
from the academic quiet of a college
presidency into the fierce light that
beats about national politics. He was
a Presidential possibility.

If your Kings were elected by
popular vote you would find the
parallel in an active Governor of
Kent (assuming that there was such
an office) being almost unexpectedly
considered as a candidate for the
national rulership. This swift pro-
jection into the arena of national
life, however, was not as sudden as
appeared on the surface. The ex-
planation furnishes the first intimate
index to the character of the Presi-
dent who has faced the most difficult
and solemn problems encountered
by an American Executive since
Lincoln's day. When Wilson was a
struggling lawyer in one of our
Southern States he saw the vision of
a national career rounded out with
the goal that is the dream of every
American schoolboy—the Presidency.

Then began a definite campaign of
preparation—slow, sometimes stolid,
but always persistent. Those who
know Woodrow Wilson best—and
they are not many—know that he
has always felt himself to be more
or less a Man of Political Destiny.
Now comes the first and only kin-
ship with Theodore Roosevelt, who
almost from birth has believed him-
self to be an inspired National Mentor.
Each of these men realized his
dream by different processes that
are astonishingly typical of their
temperament.

Roosevelt was inevitable. Exiled
into the political eclipse which
masks under the office of Vice-
President, he was raised to the
Presidency by the tragic death of
William McKinley. But, regardless
of circumstances, he would have
risen. It is as impossible to suppress
him as it is to curb Niagara. He
had become what the United States
called Grant—a Man on Horseback
—which means that he had been
literally dashed into politics on the
red wave of war. The exploits of
the Rough Riders in the Cuban War
made Roosevelt Governor of New
York, which is one traditional ap-
proach to the White House. With
Wilson, on the other hand, there was
none of the glamor of spectacular
heroism, no tumult or shouting.
His elevation to the highest office
in the gift of the people was the
final act of a silent drama of patient
preparation. It explains, perhaps,
what seemed to be his interminable
forbearance of German insult and
aggression. His Job-like attitude
which rasped so many of his coun-
trymen bespoke no lack of patriot-
ism. It was merely Wilson the Man
pursuing, as Wilson the President,
the unhurried tenor of his way to
reach in time the moment of action.

The Man and His Methods

Let me illustrate. When I first met
the President I had been "assigned"
to write a magazine interview with
him. It was an important moment
in his career. Millions would read
what he said. As a matter of fact,
his utterances became a campaign
document. His procedure was
characteristic of what he did in real
crises.

We rode in his motor-car from
Trenton, the capital of New Jersey,
down to Sea Girt, his summer home.
He talked of business, labor, capital,
the tariff—all those subjects that
pressed down upon the mind of
America. Unlike Roosevelt, whose
speech is like a rapid-fire gun at
work, Wilson talks slowly, delib-
erately, carefully weighing his words.
Roosevelt acts or speaks first and
thinks afterwards. His mistakes are
those of action. Wilson is just the
reverse. His errors lie on caution's
side.

Like most American public men,
he spoke frankly. When I sub-
mitted the manuscript of the inter-
view to him he almost completely
revised it, because he had changed
his mind about the various subjects.
Perhaps I should say that he changed
the form of expression rather
than his mind. He wanted no un-
happy word to recoil on his head.

Mr. Wilson was then lean of face,
long and hard of jaw (it is the
Scotch in him), with a clear and
calculating eye, and hair only
moderately sprinkled with grey. He
lacks Roosevelt's sunburst of a
smile, but he can relax, for he has
a very keen sense of humor. The

war has aged him just as it has
matured everyone. His face is
leaner, the jaw looks longer but
firmer, his hair is almost white.
There are deep lines about his
mouth—etched by the travail of long
and anxious waiting. They began
when the Lusitania was sunk.

In those searching days you got
a glimpse of the working of
Wilson's mind. He became a man
aloof. He almost lived in his study;
he took solitary walks into the
country. Alone he wrestled with the
problem that meant peace or war
for his country. He practically took
no counsel of his associates. A
definite reason for this was that Mr.
Bryan, by the grace of politics,
happened to be Secretary of State.
But his whole conduct reflected one
of his strongest traits, which is, the
Americans say, "to go it alone." I
happen to know that, in several of
the great war emergencies—more
especially his peace move—he delib-
erately ignored the advice of
those believed to be his closest
friends.

With the exception of Roosevelt
he has established more precedents
than any other President. Not since
Washington's day has any Chief
Executive of the nation appeared in
person before Congress. Yet Wilson
did this on more than one occasion.
This performance invests a State
document with what Americans
keenly like—the thing known as
human interest.

The Parallel With Lincoln

This leads me to one of his great-
est gifts—an oratory strangely
effective when you consider his
academic structure. It misses the
God-given fervor of Lloyd George's
eloquence; has none of the im-
passioned fire that Roosevelt puts into
his speeches. But it has a finished,
polished, and well-nigh perfect ex-
pression of word and delivery that
never fails to hold attention. He
talks precisely as he writes—bril-
liantly. Save only Roosevelt, no
living American approaches him as
phrase-maker.

One curious fact about Wilson's
method is that he writes all his im-
portant work on a small typewriter
himself. He knows shorthand, and
his plan is to jot down the speech,
message, or letter in a notebook in
the form of shorthand notes and
then transcribe them. His famous
Note to Germany after the torpedo-
ing of the Lusitania was done in
this way.

Woodrow Wilson has more than a
community of grave war responsi-
bility with Abraham Lincoln. Like the
Great Emancipator, he prefers to
point his moral or drive home his
argument with a story.

One of his favorites is of a doughty
sea captain who had to deal with a
noisy and mutinous crew. He got
them together on the deck one day
and in language more forceful than
elegant laid down the law. Then
he added with vehemence: "All I
want of you men is silence, and not
much of that."

Analyze Wilson's speeches and
letters and you will find a Lincoln-
like simplicity and directness of
style, and with it, in many instances,
the same kind of homely application
of truths. His historic speech to
Congress in which he defied Ger-
many may well claim kinship with
some of Lincoln's noblest utterances,
and more especially the Second
Inaugural Speech.

I am one of many Americans who
have differed with President Wil-
son in policy and politics, who felt
after the official inertia which fol-
lowed the sinking of the Lusitania,
that his Americanism had become
diluted. But eventually he has
found the way to the truth and to
the light. Having declared the
faith, he will abide by the great
decision. It is the Wilson way. His
Americanism, now the Americanism
of an aroused and united people, is
henceforth part of that larger
world-creed of organized protest
against authorized brutality.

'Am I A Thing Of Time?

When Time has used me long
enough, what then?

Am I a thing of Time, and nothing
more?

A wave-left pebble on a wave-
washed shore.

Caught back and captured by a wave
again?

A summer weed to droop and vanish
when

The winds of autumn waste its
little store

Of struggling life? A dust-heap
on the floor

Swept from the sight of women and
of men?

The man whose life, time-touched,
seems most complete,

Is least complete to him that lives
—that life—

The work which he would do is
never done.

After the hands stop, earth tired,
and the feet,

Shall be not somewhere find a
nobler strife,

And know that life begins to be
begun?

Alanson Tucker Schumann,
in the Boston Transcript.

The War Office

(By a Subaltern in the Daily Mail)

I am in a position to write upon
this subject, as I have friends in the
building, though I do not myself hold
a staff appointment.

Let it be understood at once that
it is not my intention here to im-
part to the general public any
secrets I may have gleaned from my
official friends.

Nor for that matter must it be
supposed either that officials at the
War Office always know everything
about the war. They know, or
endeavor to know, everything about
the war that affects their own
department, but outside of that
department they are often, perforce—
for lack of time for irrelevant study—
more ignorant than the man who
reads his daily paper. This limita-
tion of knowledge among War
Office officials is not always under-
stood by the general public.

For example, I have in mind a
certain evening when an old lady,
the aunt of a department chief, rang
up her nephew to say that she had
heard that the Zeppelins were com-
ing that night. The head of the
department replied courteously over
the telephone that it was very pos-
sible. The old lady asked had he
not heard so himself. The head of
the department, whose work had
nothing to do with the defence of
this country against hostile aircraft,
and who had been neck-deep in
documents and never left his room
all day, replied that he personally
had heard no rumors of approach-
ing Zeppelins.

The old lady then almost scream-
ed down the telephone that Sir Some-
body Something—mentioning a man
in a high position—had just rung
her up to tell her that the Zeppelins
were coming. The official answered
that if Sir Somebody Something had
said so they probably were. Well,
the Zeppelins did come that night,
and the old lady has gone about
ever since saying that on the
occasion of the raid in question she
rang up the War Office to know if
the Zeppelins were coming and they
were not able to tell her if they
were or not.

Looked at from the comic side,
some of the telephone calls received
at the War Office have their humor.
One in particular I remember which
was recounted to me by the harrassed
official to whom it happened.

It was during the first fortnight
of the war when the severest pos-
sible strain was being put on all
the staff. The official in question
was sleeping the night at the War
Office, and had a telephone by his
camp bed. Part of his role was to
deal with the movements of troops,
and, as our Expeditionary Force
was at that moment being trans-
ported across the water, it may be
imagined that his was no easy task.
In the small hours of the morning
he had settled down to try to snatch
an hour's sleep when the telephone
bell by his bed rang furiously.

"Hullo!" He took off the receiver.

"Is that the War Office?" a distant
voice filtered over across the line.

"Yes. Who is speaking?"

"Second Lieutenant Jones, of the
1st Blankshires," came the answer.

"What can I do for you?" asked
the official.

"I want to know if I can dismiss
my squad."

"Want what?"

Second-Lieutenant Jones then pro-
ceeded to explain that he had been
posted with twenty men on top of
a hill near a certain inland town in
the afternoon by his adjutant, and
that the adjutant had gone
away and apparently forgotten about
him, and that he did not know
where to find anybody, and so had
gone to the nearest post office and
rung up the War Office. He was
told with perfect courtesy by the
official that in the circumstances he
might dismiss his squad.

The hours at the War Office are
long. The average staff officer works
at least from ten in the morning
till 7.30 at night, and often begins
earlier and ends later. He gets very
few holidays—four days in the
summer, perhaps, or four days at
Christmas. Neither Saturdays nor
Sundays are recognised as days of
leisure, and though in theory offi-
cials are supposed to get one clear
day off for themselves a week, in
practice they are often not able
to take advantage of this concession.

I know that for a period of over
four months all the time that one
officer got to himself was Sunday
afternoons. On Sundays he would
work up till lunchtime, and then go
out for the afternoon to see his
friends, returning again to the War
Office about six to go through any
papers that might have accumulated
in his absence.

A word about the Secret Hand.
I never myself met anyone who had
been brought into contact with this
mysterious being to whom legend

attributes female origin, and who is
popularly supposed to possess infinite
power over, among other institutions,
the War Office.

When Henry (a friend of mine)
first got his job he had high hopes
of adventure. He imagined himself
in the soft lighted boudoirs of
great and beautiful ladies who were
trying to cozen him into being a
party to all sorts of intrigues. His
official position being that of a
junior officer temporarily employed
in the building while on sick leave,
and carrying rather more impor-
tance than a messenger boy but less
responsibility than a confidential
clerk's, I am not quite sure what
he could have done to help the
aforesaid beautiful ladies, but still
he had his dreams. Well, anyway,
he confessed to me that while he
was at the War Office he never did
come in contact with the Secret
Hand.

I remember on one occasion at a
Sunday tea party seeing Henry
patronisingly assuring a good dame
who seemed inclined to make friend-
ly advances in the way of invita-
tions to lunch that he would always
be pleased to do anything he could
for her, and afterwards discover-
ing that she was the wife of a mem-
ber of the Army Council; and an-
other occasion, when pressed by an
anxious mother to see if he could
not get a little parcel conveyed to
Russia for her son, saying that noth-
ing could be simpler, and that he
would ask a friend of his, who was
going out on somebody's staff, to
take it. But when the "little parcel,"
which he had imagined his officer
friend going out to Russia would
slip into his dressing case, arrived
it proved to be a packing-case con-
taining six hams, which it took two
men to carry, and he told me that
he was not able in this case either
to be of any assistance.

Inklings © By Wex Jones

Salem, Oregon, has requested
Salem, Massachusetts, to obviate
confusion by changing its name.
Irving Berlin should now request
Kaiser Wilhelm to avoid mixups by
changing the name of his capital
city.

Natural history note: Contrary
to general belief, a hoot owl doesn't
wear kilts.

Married orator declares that "a
bachelor is only half a man." Any-
way, a bachelor doesn't fight with
his other half.

Bill in the Kansas State Legisla-
ture appropriates \$5,000 for the re-
lief of sick bees. None of the bees
we've ever encountered has been
sick; at least, not in the sting.

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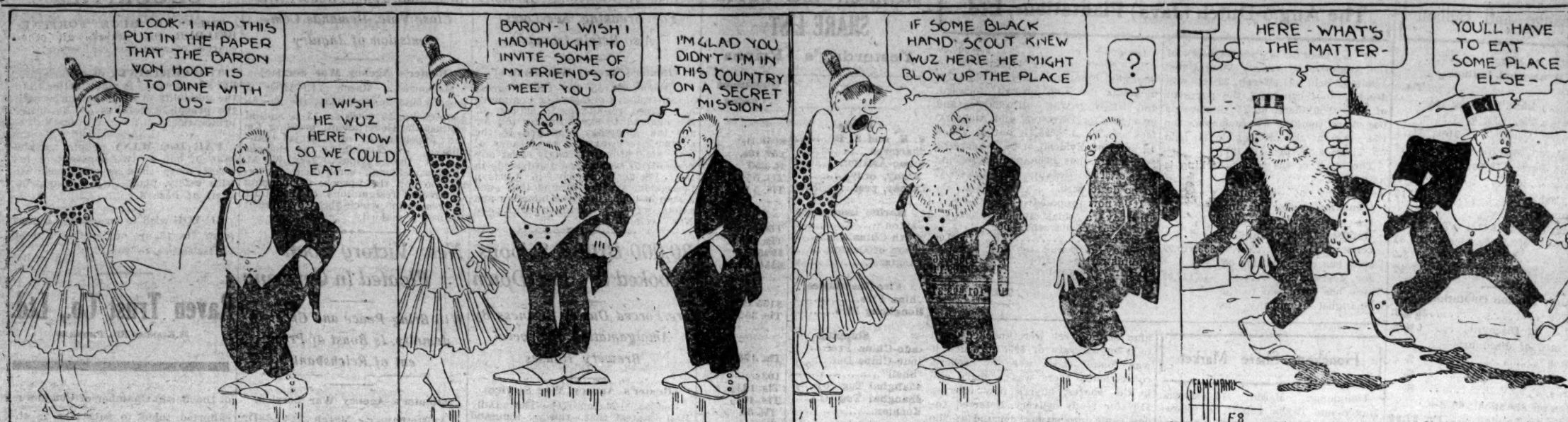
PIANO

HOUSE

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

The Woman Landscape Architect Speaks

"One of the most interesting problems the landscape gardener has to work out is the foundation planting around buildings and walls," said Miss Ruth Dean, a young woman "landscape architect" in New York City, who, though only three or four years out of college, is already maintaining a successful and busy office.

"The house swallowed up in evergreens is growing to be too common a sight in present-day planting not to call for a protest. Nurseriesmen, eager to make sales, persuade the householder that he should have

planting about his house which will stay green all winter, and the prospective purchaser seizes upon this as a good idea and repeats it to his friends until it becomes fixed in his thought and he is thoroughly convinced of its soundness.

"Now it is perfectly true that some bushes which do not lose their leaves with the first departing swallow are desirable, but it is just as true that not all the planting about a house should keep its summer appearance all through the winter, for this is unnatural and artificial, and will

inevitably look stiff and inartistic. Moreover, there are other colors, such as red and yellow, quite as cheerful in the winter landscape as green, and certain trees and bushes are as attractive, minus their leaves, as they are covered with foliage. To the latter class belong trees with such interesting branching habits as those of the hawthorn, dogwood, black locust and linden, and to the color group, the red-berried and red and yellow twigged shrubs. These deciduous shrubs, with their graceful spreading branches, are needed to tie together the definite forms and distinct outlines of the evergreens.

"There is nothing quite so stiff and bumpy as the collection of evergreen yellow and blue pyramids and balls seen disposed in awkward masses about the base of a house, nor anything as somber and damp-looking as solid banks of rhododendron 'masking' its foundation. The idea of foundation planting is not to 'mask,' for there is nothing about an honest foundation wall to be concealed; but to tie the house to its surroundings, to give it an effect of sitting comfortably on its lawn.

"In order to accomplish this, the planting must have some semblance of belonging to the country round about, of fitting into the landscape, and certainly nothing could look more exotic than all the little stiff vari-colored evergreens and Japanese red maples which constitute the stock foundation planting of the majority of our nurseries. But these, bad as they are, have one excuse in their dwarf size, which another type of planting lacks. I mean the planting which consists of such forest trees as those seen on some lawns.

"It is eagerness for a quick effect, or ignorance of the habits and character of the trees, which leads some people into the incongruity of planting huge trees, such as Douglas spruce, hemlock, Colorado blue spruce, and white pine around the foundation of their houses. These trees belong out in the open, where they can spread their branches and stretch their limbs, not crowded up against a house wall or squatted ignominiously beneath the coarse, showy cheapness of the dwarf catalpa, as I have noticed in one place.

"This photograph may give you

some idea of what I consider good foundation planting," continued Miss Dean, exhibiting a view of the corner of a golf clubhouse at Tenafly, New Jersey, the planting of which she had directed. "Here you see the foundation walls is connected with the paved courtyard by continued groups of Regal's privet, a bushier, more branching variety than the regular privet. At the top of the wall there is a low privet hedge, and at either side of the flight of steps is a low boxwood, with a low-growing evergreen back of it. In the corner of the house is a lilac bush, and one or two other small shrubs. This is simple and informal, and serves to settle the house comfortably into its surroundings.

"Now, at the other extreme from the house, whose base is entirely buried in evergreens, stands the house with nothing but flowers about its foundation, a planting even more faulty in its way than the evergreens. The purpose of any planting about the base of a house is to give the house the look of fitting into the landscape and of belonging to the particular bit of country where it stands. In order to accomplish this result, whatever is planted should be in scale with the house, and should give an impression of strength and permanence. What could be less enduring in appearance, less substantial for such a purpose, than flowers? Their inadequacy as a base planting is patent, and, aside from the fact that they are out of scale with the house, and are too frail in character to perform their duty, they disappear entirely or six months of the year and leave the house with no planting at all to soften the harsh line of its joining with the grass. When they are in bloom they crouch like a tiny frill of lace around a giant's neck, when what he needs to complete his costume is a large, deep cape. Among shrubs, or against a background of evergreen vines, they may be used to much better advantage than alone, but care should be taken to choose the tall, strong-growing varieties, such as yuccas, hollyhocks and foxgloves, rather than such small, dainty sorts as pinks, pansies and sweet alyssum.

"To the decoration of the garden side of a house they are sometimes very adaptable, for here less formality is necessary than on a street entrance side, and the flowers are in a more appropriate setting. A good illustration of their successful use

was in a certain house where the house wall itself was softened by a covering of trellis, which supported ivy and the twisted stems of wisteria, carrying their green leaves up to a line which would ordinarily be furnished by trees or shrubs. These vines, in fact, acted as would a background of shrubs, and the flowers which were planted in front were big, sturdy ones, which, together with the vines, gave the house an air of masquerading as a garden wall.

"Without the ivy to make a green background for the flowers, or shrubs to take the place of the ivy, the flowers would lose all their charm, for they need not only a strong, solid mass of foliage to hold them together and keep them from standing out as individual flowers, thus losing their scale in relation to the house, but something strong and permanent in -habit to supplement their short-flowering season and act as foundation planting after they are gone.

"Foundation planting, of course, is only one of many problems which the landscape architect must work out," finished Miss Dean. "Each garden that is ordered, each arrangement of grounds and lawn, demands an entirely new scheme appropriate to the country round and the house itself. It is curious that I always enjoy most those commission where the owners know just what they want, and present all sorts of difficulties for me to cope with and overcome; for it is individual interest and enthusiasm that make the task worth while. The least interesting order I've ever had, even though it was the one that brought me in the most money, was one where the people merely wanted a garden; they almost left a telephone order for a garden, so indifferent were they as to the kind of garden, its relation to the house, and its special relation to their taste and type. That was a hard order to fill, although I had things all my own way. It was when one is trying to meet the individual taste of the owner, and still preserve the beauty, dignity, and appropriateness of one's own design, that the real satisfaction is found when the problem is finally solved."

Writing 'Finis'
To Decadence

(Continued from Page 6)

of death. They were "the last word in art," or "the last word in criticism," not only in the general sense of being the newest, but in the literal sense that there was no more to be said. Their self-emanipation was suicide. If I may presume to imagine or imitate their literary method, it is not difficult to conceive their talking about it under the image of suicide. One might have

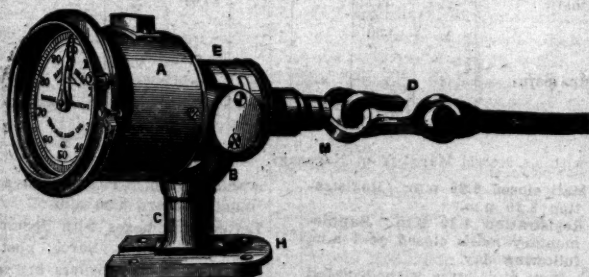
said, "I would fling myself into the fire, if I knew it was of burning roses"; or one might say, "Haman was the most enviable of human beings. I would willingly hang myself, but my gallows must be higher than the stars"; or another might say, "If I commit the harakari I should not be thinking of the sanguinary pattern on the floor, but of the silvery pattern on the sword." One may like that style or dislike it; it is still true to point out that whether you burn yourself or hang yourself or stab yourself, your next stage of development is being what is known as "dead"; and, except in theological hypotheses, done with. Quails artifex pereio is your last epigram; any other would be an anti-climax; and there are neither epigrams nor climaxes nor flatterers nor foolish ladies nor sycophants of the intellect in the grave, whither thou goest.

There was this sterility and finality in all their criticism. To take a case at random, one of them defined a woman as a sphinx without a secret. Given this, we can only say that the remark is interesting—and the woman isn't. In so far as a word can kill a sentence, or a sentence can kill a book, he will merely be acting like a barbarian who burned the library of Alexandria. If he is wrong, he has missed the secret; and even if he is right he has not increased the interest. If there is no secret there is no sphinx. As I have said, I warmly second the motion that a scarlet snake be induced to dance to fantastic tunes. But if it be finally settled that there are no snakes in Iceland, I will not go to Iceland and play fantastic tunes for indefinite periods to stimulate a snake who I know isn't there. The same killing of all further interest in the topic can be seen in the parallel pictures of women by a man like Beardsley. The portrait of a lady by Gainsborough or Romney may suggest almost any shade of morals or manners between Lady Hamilton and Mrs. Siddons. But every touch of the brush on dress or distance somehow suggests that the sitter, like the painter, had a thing called a heart, whether it led her right or wrong. Therefore she is still alive, and Meredith might have written a novel about her, or Shaw a play. But Beardsley, in black and white (both literally and symbolically) in lines as clear as fine print, does succeed in suggesting a woman without a heart. And to me looking at a heartless lady is as boring as talking to a headless lady. A headless lady (to borrow the ladies' phrase) has no expression.

What produced this, then, in all this period is the sense of the word "Finis"; with a Beardsley tail-piece. Despite the pure note of Francis Thompson, the purer element does not predominate. Thompson's words increased and multiplied to replenish the earth and subdue it. His thoughts bred; because he began with a thought that he really thought. But of most of them one thinks as of those terminal figures that Beardsley could draw. The head he has not increased the interest. Pan; and not merely leer like Priapus. But it is in every sense a terminal figure. It stands and smiles at the limit of our lives; and beyond it there is no road.

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1 NANKING ROAD.

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Give your baby the right food during the first twelve months of his little life and the chances are that he will grow to be a sturdy child.



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Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.
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An Oil Paint thinned with Water
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Seeking?	Sungkiang,	Ningpo, Shaochai-Hankow train,	Foot Boat.
Fengking,	Kashan,	2 p.m. Sundays only.	

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital£1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Corbish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

The Bank of England
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar Dholi Puket
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
Batavia Karachi Saigon
Bombay Klang Seremban
Calcutta Kobe Singapore
Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai
Cebu Madras Sourabaya
Colombo Malacca Taiping
Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)
Fochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)
Halphong New York Burma
Hankow Peking Tientsin
Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Fr. 48,000,000
Reserves Fr. 48,000,000

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mengtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankou Phnom-Penh

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique Societe Anonyme

Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 15,500,000
Total\$35,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. (Chairman)
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bankok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon
Calcutta London S. Francisco
Canton Lyons Shanghai
Colombo Malacca Singapore
Fochow Manila Sourabaya
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin New York Tientsin
Hilo Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,500,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies
Bombay Hallan Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Chanchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan Hongkong Taingtau chende) Newchwang Vladivostok
Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama
Dalny (Dalren o-A)

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital\$ 300,000.00
Reserves\$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current account in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.
Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)
Authorised Capital\$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Taingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.
Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Fr. 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Fr. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

Bankers:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Incorporated 1900)
Head Office, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital subscribed\$10,000,000
Capital paid-up\$5,000,000
Reserve Fund\$2,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshan, Canton, Port Arthur, Bombay, Luoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dairen, Mukden, Sienfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tientsin, Kobe, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York
Paid-up Capital\$1,125,000
Subscribed Capital\$62,500
Reserve Fund\$50,000

London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. \$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits\$931,774.11
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Bombay Hongkong Singapore
Calcutta Kobe S. Francisco
Canton London Tientsin
Cebu Manila Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.) Medellin Peking
Hankow Panama Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America.—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CURA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital Gulden 40,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—Gulden 9,325,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Banjerassin Padang Soerakarta
Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Balei
Cheribon Pekalongan Tebin-Tinggi
Djember Penang Tegal
Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden
Mahassar Singapore
Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H.\$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital H.\$1,371,500
Reserve Fund H.\$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

YUKUON, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies:

Bombay Howrah Madras
Calcutta Kandy Penang
Colombo Karachi Port Louis
Delhi Kota Bharu (Mauritius)
Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon
Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Singapore

Shanghai Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9757

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5555

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for March 24th and 25th

TONIGHT TONIGHT
"THE INVADER"
Pathe's Italian Film d'Art relating to the present war. In Three Parts.
PATHE'S BRITISH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES
Depicting all the principal events.
WEBER AND FIELDS
In Mike and Meyer's "Delicatessen Store" introducing incidents from their famous comedy successes.
"WIFFLES CONTEMPLATES MARRIAGE"
Comic play, with M. Prince in the leading role
MATINEE Saturday, March 24th, at 5 p.m.
By special request "HAZEL KIRKE" will be screened, Also the Sixth Episode of
"The New Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford"
MATINEE, Sunday, at 3 p.m.
"THE CLOSING NET"
Four Parts

ATTENTION !!

SEE TONIGHT
AT THE
Victoria Theatre
"ATLANTIC"
THE GREAT SIX PART
FEATURE
It shows the sinking of big liner
"ROLAND" bound for America
crowded with passengers.
It is without doubt one of the
most thrilling pictures ever
screened.
New Comedies
New Graphic.
MATINEE Today at 5 p.m. and on
Sunday, 25th, at 3.15 p.m.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woohang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
for
Saturday & Sunday
24th & 25th Marc

"THE BROKEN COIN"
3rd and 4th Episodes, entitled:
"When the Crown Rocked"
and
"The Face at the Window"
Very Thrilling and Exciting Scenes are enacted in these two Episodes
"JACK'S RETURN"
Interesting Comedy
"BETTY IN LION'S DEN"
Very Exciting Comedy
"CAUGHT IN TIGHTS"
Highly Amusing Keystone Comedy
Dress Circle Seats 30 Cents.
Matinee, Sunday Afternoon.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on March 20, 1917.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20
Mutton " 16-20
Pork " 25-30
Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. 14-16
Cod " 14-16
Mandarin " 20-30
Mackerel " 14-16
Pomfret " 20-30
Salmon " 16-20
Sole " none
Whitebait " 20-25

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each none
Duck per doz. 50-80
Eggs per doz. 15-18
Poultry per lb. 18-20
Geese each 50-1.00
Hare " none
Partridge " none
Pheasant " none
Pigeons " 25-30
Plover " none
Quail " 18-20
Snipe " 14-16
Turkey per lb. 40-48
Wild Duck each 12-14
Wild Goose " 30-35
Woodcock " 40-50
Wild Pigeons " none

Fruit

Apples per lb. 12-20
Apricots " none
Bananas " 5-6
Cherries " none
Cocoanuts each 15-20
Chestnuts per lb. 10-12
Figs per doz. none
Grapes per lb. none
Lemons each 15-20
Lichies " 5-7
Mangoes each 15-20
Mangoes per doz. none
Melons each none
Oranges per lb. 7-12
Peaches " none
Persimmons " none
Pineapples each none
Pineapples per lb. none
Plums " none
Pumpkins each 15-20
Pears per lb. 10-15
Strawberries " none
Walnuts " 10-12

Vegetables

Artichokes per lb. 2-3
Asparagus per doz. none

Bamboo Shoots per lb. 16-18

Broad Beans " 4-8
Beetroot per bunch 2-3
Cabbage each 4-8
Celery per bunch 8-10
Carrots " 2-3
Cauliflower each 10-15
Egg Plant per lb. 10-12
French Beans " 20-25
Green Corn each none
Leeks per bunch 2-3
Mushrooms per lb. none
Onions per lb. 8-10
Peas " 8-10
Potatoes per pic. \$2.00-3.00
Parsnips per lb. 5-6
Radishes per bunch 1-2
Spinach per lb. 1-3
Tomatoes " 10-12
Turnips per bunch 2-3

Grain and Flour

Flour, American per 50 lb. \$4.50
Flour, Shanghai per 50 lb. \$2.50
Rice per 200 lb. \$6.80

Milk

Foreign dairies per bottles 20
Chinese dairies " 17
Fodder
Barley per 114 lbs. \$2.50
Brass " \$1.90

Fuel

House Coal per ton Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal " Tls. 17.40
Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.00
E. KILNER, Chief Inspector.

Siccawei Weather Report

22.—Two important centers of high pressures: the one in Hokkaido, the other over northern China. Variable breezes to the N. of Shanghai. Gradient and monsoon very moderate in the south. Fine weather.

23.—Cloudy but fine weather, at Shanghai. Light mist. Light northerly breezes. The pressure rises again above the normal level.

Friday, March 23, 1917.

WEATHER.

4 a.m. 9 a.m.
Bar. at Cents. mm. 766.79
Inches. 30.12
Variation mm. for 24 h. -4.7 -4.01
Variation mm. for 12 h. -2.63 -2.01
Direction of Wind. mm. 88W 88W
Kilom per hour. 23 36
Miles. 14.3 15.6
Temperature (Cen. 6.2 8.3
(Fahr. 43.2 47.0
Humidity. 65 67
Rain. 0.0 0.0
Rainfall. 0.0 0.0
Rainfall. 0.0 0.0

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 29	5.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 31	..	San Francisco	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 2	8.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 5	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 18	..	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 26	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 24	11.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 29	7.30	Kobe & Yokohama	Kanama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 30	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 31	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Apr 1	6.30	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 2	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 3	..	Kobe & Osaka	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kumano maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 7	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 20	1.00	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 1	5.30	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 24	5.30	Ningpo	Kiangtzen	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 25	noon	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
.. 27	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
.. 27	D.L.	Swatow	Holow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	D.L.	Swatow	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 27	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 28	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shanank	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Apr 1	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	..	Hongkong	Ubin	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 7	..	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
.. 19	..	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 24	..	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 25	noon	Newchwang	Pootung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	D.L.	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 26	noon	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 27	A.M.	Newchwang	Hsinfung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 27	2.00	Dalry	Esaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 27	3.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fencilis	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	9.40	Tsingtao and Dalry	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 31	3.00	Tsingtao and Dalry	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 24	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Ninghsiao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Esaki maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Faisa maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Kwanhsi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	M. & Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Apr 3	D.L.	Chinking H'ow & Swatow Wuhu	Kianghsin	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2888	Br.	B. & S.	ONCW
.. 23	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	2151	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	NSCW
.. 23	Wenchow	Kwanhsi	214	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. Y. W.
.. 23	Swatow	Woss	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
.. 23	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
.. 23	Hankow	Ninghsiao	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	NSCW
.. 23	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 23	Tsingtao and Dalry	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 23	Tientsin	Hsinfung	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 23	Tientsin etc.	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 23	Hankow etc.	Tungting	2036	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	Hankow	Coungking	1811	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	Pootung	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 23	Viadivostok via Nagasaki	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. P.
.. 24	Dairen	Upolu	0	Br.	N. S. S. Co.
.. 23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2888	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	2151	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Alensca	2769	Ger.	Carlowsitz	YWGW
Mar 22	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	ONCW
.. 22	Hongkong	donemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
.. 22	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
.. 22	Viadivostok	Card ganshire	5693	Br.	J. M. & Co.	3 XI
Mar 21	Japan	Chikugo maru	1440	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
.. 21	Hankow	H. D. & Co.	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
.. 21	Hongkong	Portuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
.. 21	Nanking	Fushimi maru	6574	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSP
.. 19	Japan	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
.. 17	Pootung	Keelung maru	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	MAW
.. 2	Chinwangiao	Kwangping	1892	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE 1
.. 16	Hankow	Meiwei	1881	Ger.	Melcher	NGLE 1
.. 16	Ningpo	Neankin	406	Am.	S. O. O. Co.	SOCW
.. 17	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
.. 25	Cruise	Pacific	968	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
.. 25	Cruise	Romany	277	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
.. 18	Balkpapan	sikany	2579	Br.	A. P. Co.	11 p
.. 10	Tsingtao	Sileas	1400	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
.. 10	Hongkong	St. Bede	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
.. 14	Japan	Tungwah	3139	Br.	Dodwell	BI
.. 10	Swatow		746	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. Y. W.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, March 24 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, the 24th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Sunday, the 25th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, 2,868 tons, Capt. Jackson, will leave on Monday, the 26th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suwo, 2,671 tons, Captain Selar, will leave on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luanyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Captain Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, the 25th instant, noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Holthow, Captain R. Ritchie, will leave on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping March 24. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Pootung, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave on Sunday, the 24th instant, noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agent, Tel. No. 77.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru 11,000 tons on Thursday, March 29. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru 11,000 tons on Thursday, March 29. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

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For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luanyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Singkong, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steamers in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Pootung Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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S.S. "ECUADOR" Mar. 31
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S.S. "VENEZUELA" May 5
(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

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Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.
Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNB	Jan. 30	rulie	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	10	314	Brumby
SP	Nov. 8	Cruise	Moocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Bryan
SP	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	24	8	28	Timberlake
SP	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villabos	Am g-b.	236	8	36	Chadwick
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1342	8	150	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehshing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luanyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Tientsin for Lungkow and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Poyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

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(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

Tons		
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	Mar. 30
KITANO MARU	16,000	April 1
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	April 15

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma	Apr. 2, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	May 14, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui	Mar. 24
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Mar. 27
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	Mar. 31
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	April 3
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	April 7

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito	Mar. 28, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagi	April 5, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

HIRANO MARU	16,000	Capt. H. Fraser	Mar. 27, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma	April 2, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500		Apr. 19, 1917
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AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000		Apr. 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500		May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000		June 19, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 3739.

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No. 6 Kiangse Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail
101	101	101	0	dep. Peking	101	101	101
102	102	102	0	arr. Tientsin	102	102	102
103	103	103	0	dep. Tientsin	103	103	103
104	104	104	0	arr. Peking	104	104	104
105	105	105	0	dep. Peking	105	105	105
106	106	106	0	arr. Tientsin	106	106	106
107	107	107	0	dep. Tientsin	107	107	107
108	108	108	0	arr. Peking	108	108	108
109	109	109	0	dep. Peking	109	109	109
110	110	110	0	arr. Tientsin	110	110	110
111	111	111	0	dep. Tientsin	111	111	111
112	112	112	0	arr. Peking	112	112	112
113	113	113	0	dep. Peking	113	113	113
114	114	114	0	arr. Tientsin	114	114	114
115	115	115	0	dep. Tientsin	115	115	115
116	116	116	0	arr. Peking	116	116	116
117	117	117	0	dep. Peking	117	117	117
118	118	118	0	arr. Tientsin	118	118	118
119	119	119	0	dep. Tientsin	119	119	119
120	120	120	0	arr. Peking	120	120	120
121	121	121	0	dep. Peking	121	121	121
122	122	122	0	arr. Tientsin	122	122	122
123	123	123	0	dep. Tientsin	123	123	123
124	124	124	0	arr. Peking	124	124	124
125	125	125	0	dep. Peking	125	125	125
126	126	126	0	arr. Tientsin	126	126	126
127	127	127	0	dep. Tientsin	127	127	127
128	128	128	0	arr. Peking	128	128	128
129	129	129	0	dep. Peking	129	129	129
130	130	130	0	arr. Tientsin	130	130	130
131	131	131	0	dep. Tientsin	131	131	131
132	132	132	0	arr. Peking	132	132	132
133	133	133	0	dep. Peking	133	133	133
134	134	134	0	arr. Tientsin	134	134	134
135	135	135	0	dep. Tientsin	135	135	135
136	136	136	0	arr. Peking	136	136	136
137	137	137	0	dep. Peking	137	137	137
138	138	138	0	arr. Tientsin	138	138	138
139	139	139	0	dep. Tientsin	139	139	139
140	140	140	0	arr. Peking	140	140	140
141	141	141	0	dep. Peking	141	141	141
142	142	142	0	arr. Tientsin	142	142	142
143	143	143	0	dep. Tientsin	143	143	143
144	144	144	0	arr. Peking	144	144	144
145	145	145	0	dep. Peking	145	145	145
146	146	146	0	arr. Tientsin	146	146	146
147	147	147	0	dep. Tientsin	147	147	147
148	148	148	0	arr. Peking	148	148	148
149	149	149	0	dep. Peking	149	149	149
150	150	150	0	arr. Tientsin	150	150	150

Express	Express	Local	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Local	Express	Express
16	16	16	0	dep. Nanking	16	16	16
17	17	17	0	arr. Shanghai	17	17	17
18	18	18	0	dep. Nanking	18	18	18
19	19	19	0	arr. Shanghai	19	19	19
20	20	20	0	dep. Nanking	20	20	20
21	21	21	0	arr. Shanghai	21	21	21
22	22	22	0	dep. Nanking	22	22	22
23	23	23	0	arr. Shanghai	23	23	23
24	24	24	0	dep. Nanking	24	24	24
25	25	25	0	arr. Shanghai	25	25	25
26	26	26	0	dep. Nanking	26	26	26
27	27	27	0	arr. Shanghai	27	27	27
28	28	28	0	dep. Nanking	28	28	28
29	29	29	0	arr. Shanghai	29	29	29
30	30	30	0	dep. Nanking	30	30	30
31	31	31	0	arr. Shanghai	31	31	31
32	32	32	0	dep. Nanking	32	32	32
33	33	33	0	arr. Shanghai	33	33	33
34	34	34	0	dep. Nanking	34	34	34
35	35	35	0	arr. Shanghai	35	35	35
36	36	36	0	dep. Nanking	36	36	36
37	37	37	0	arr. Shanghai	37	37	37
38	38	38	0	dep. Nanking	38	38	38
39	39	39	0	arr. Shanghai	39	39	39
40	40	40	0	dep. Nanking	40	40	40
41	41	41	0	arr. Shanghai	41	41	41
42	42	42	0	dep. Nanking	42	42	42
43	43	43	0	arr. Shanghai	43	43	43
44	44	44	0	dep. Nanking	44	44	44
45	45	45	0	arr. Shanghai	45	45	45
46	46	46	0	dep. Nanking	46	46	46
47	47	47	0	arr. Shanghai	47	47	47
48	48	48	0	dep. Nanking	48	48	48
49	49	49	0	arr. Shanghai	49	49	49
50	50	50	0	dep. Nanking	50	50	50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S - train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. e - train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuechowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916

Business and Official Notices

The Batu Aram (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 28th March to 3rd April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. N. TRUMAN & CO.

General Managers.

Shanghai, March 16, 1917.

18095

Just Arrived

FRESH

MAYROSE BUTTER

Shanghai General Store

No. 5 BROADWAY

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the fifteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Friday, the 30th March, 1917, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 15th March, 1917.

13090

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 30th day of March, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the 10 months ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, 23rd, to Friday, 30th March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 14th March, 1917. 13095

M. CHING CHONG,

Proprietor, Yeh Mel-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock.

Trade Mark Zang Kun (象脚牌) at moderate prices.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4388

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

GERMANS PREPARING TO LEAVE COURLAND

Harbin, March 15.—The Russians are advancing upon Karunzem (along the Aa, 20 miles west of Riga) and the people in Mitau are terror-stricken. The Germans engaged in forestry work in Courland and the wives of German officers and officials have left Mitau. The Commander of the German troops has warned them not to return. The German Military Administration Office in Courland has been removed to Libau.

A telegram from Copenhagen reports that several thousands of the inhabitants of Warsaw are on the

verge of starvation. Many women are committing suicide, preferring death to the agony of witnessing their children suffer from hunger.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

Business and Official Notices

SPECIAL NOTICE

R. M. S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

80,625 Tons
will be despatched from
Wosung
for
Manila and Hongkong

to be followed by
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"
and subsequent sailings of these
steamers.

For further particulars apply to
Canadian Pacific Ocean
Services, Limited

Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. 181-182

18010

The Royal Society of St. George (Shanghai Branch)

THE Annual General Meeting of
Members will be held in the
Shanghai General Chamber of
Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuen Ming
Yuen Road, at 5.15 p.m., on
Tuesday, the 27th of March, 1917;
all Englishmen are invited to be
present.

Members of the Society who are
willing to serve on the General
Committee are requested to send in
their names to the undersigned not
later than the 24th of March,
1917, and Members wishing to
propose any Resolution are request-
ed to notify the Hon. Secretary by
the same date.

F. A. G. MAY,
Hon. Secretary,

Care of Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
13093

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public
that, owing to the shareholders
desiring to discontinue the busi-
ness, the firm called Teh Kong
Ziang (德康祥) at Tsingtau, Wei-
hsien, Tsinan and Shanghai, has
been sold to Messrs. Yue Yuen
Chang (裕源長), through the in-
tervention of Messrs. Feng Yu Shan
and Wong Shou Pu (馮勳山,
王紹波). The sale includes all
goods, either in stock or on order,
also furniture, fixtures and fittings.

Hereafter all business formerly
carried on with various parties by
the Teh Kong Ziang, including
debit and credit accounts, goods,
vouchers, sealed papers and guar-
antees, etc., will be fully under-
taken by the said Yue Yuen Chang
(裕源長), and the former share-
holders have no further liability or
connection with the business, nor
are they concerned in any profit or
loss resulting from the new
management.

Chau Wei Ching 邱渭卿
Yee Ngoh Ming 奚菊銘
Lee Tze Ping 李子賓
Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍
Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

13116

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that,
on the introduction of Messrs. Feng
Yu Shan and Wong Shou Pu, an
agreement has been entered into
between the shareholders of the
firm Teh Kong Ziang and Messrs.
Yue Yuen Chang, by which Yue
Yuen Chang have bought from the
shareholders the business of the
firm named Teh Kong Ziang at
Tsingtau, Weihsien, Tsinan and
Shanghai, with all goods, either in
stock or on order, also furniture,
fixtures and fittings.

Hereafter, Messrs. Yue Yuen
Chang will take full responsibility
for all business, including debit and
credit accounts, goods, vouchers,
sealed papers and guarantees, etc.,
formerly carried on by the said Teh
Kong Ziang, and the former share-
holders have no further liability or
connection with the business, nor
are they concerned in any profit or
loss resulting from the new
management.

Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍
Chee Yoh Chen 紀玉臣
Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

BILL SMITH

FOSTER'S

"BUGLE BRAND"

STOUT

IN PINTS AND

SPLITS

AT ALL BARS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

LOST

A GODOWN bill, No. 67, for 2
packages of F. Bayer & Co.'s dye,
mark "Gold Lion Blue" (金獅
藍), issued by China Export,
Import and Bank Compagnie, and
stored on August 31, 1916.

The public are hereby warned
against accepting the said Bill, as
it has been declared null and void.

Zee Ki Kee, Hangchow.

LOST

AN order, No. 7, for Tails 5,000,
due on the 29th day of 2nd moon,
issued by the Yue Tai Ziang (裕
泰祥) in name of Yue Kee Hao
(裕記號), has been lost.

The public are hereby warned
against negotiating the said Order,
as it has been declared null and
void.

Zung Cheong Native Bank.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No 2433

7% (Short Term) Loan 1917

Under the authority of Resolu-
tions V and VI passed at the
Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on
March 21, 1917, the Council here-
by invites applications for debentures
in the 7 per cent Loan of
1917.

The debentures in this issue will
bear interest at the rate of 7 per
cent per annum payable on June
30 and December 31 in each year.
They will be issued at par and
will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.
The scrip will be issued in de-
nominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls.
500 and Tls. 100 to suit the con-
venience of applicants.

Applications for debentures
should be addressed to The Treas-
urer, Finance Department, 24B
Kiangse Road.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

13187

Stop thinking of the fortune you
are going to make; of the wheel
you're going to break; and think
of The Marco Polo Scarf-of the
joy it will give you in your
behalf.

In Pink, Light Blue, Light
Green, Cream & White.

Price Prepaid \$4.25

Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

(近寶山路在中興路口)

Eggs for Sale (Native and Foreign)

Young Spring Chickens

Eggs for setting \$2.75 per doz.

Broody hens (native) \$1.00 each

CANTOROVITCH

Spring SALE now on of General

Outfitting Goods and Ladies' Hats

103 BROADWAY

LYCEUM THEATRE

For a Short Season Only. Commencing Saturday, March 24th

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS

THE NEW

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY

in the following latest London Successes

March 24

The Latest Adelphi Success

"HIGH JINKS"

March 26 & 27

The Phenomenal Alhambra Success

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

March 28

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

March 29 & 30

The Phenomenal Record-Breaker

"MR. MANHATTAN"

From the Prince of Wales' Theatre

March 31

The Recent Adelphi Success

"TINA"

April 2 & 3

The Latest Gaiety Success

"THEODORE & CO."

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp

Prices of Admission \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00

The plans of the remaining five performances will be opened at

Moutrie's, on Monday, March 26.

NOTICE

The first floor of the CARLTON CAFE is
for hire exclusively for private entertainments,
with the excellent Orchestra and Ballroom
included.

PRICES

including caterin, on application to the Manager.

13028

International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

24th March, 1917

1st Saddling Bell

at 1.30 p.m.

Special Trains

12.50 p.m., 1.25 p.m.

Entrance tickets \$1.00

each

Tiffins

Tiffins will be serv.d by
Messrs. Shepherd and Yih
Tse-shan at the Race
Course.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

13171

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Cause No 570

Special Proceeding No.

210 (Administration)

DADISMAN'S WILL

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court,

notice is hereby given to all persons

having claims against the estate of

JOHN HUNTER DADISMAN, de-
ceased, to present the same, with
vouchers, to JESSE C. CLARK, Ad-
ministrator cum testamento annexo
of his estate, on or before September
16th, 1917; and all persons owing
debts to said deceased are hereby
notified to make payment of the
same in due course to said Adminis-
trator cum testamento annexo.

JESSE C. CLARK,

Administrator cum testamento

annexo.

c/o Chinese Y. M. C. A.,

120 Szechuen Road,

Shanghai, China.

Dated, March 16, 1917.

13094

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 centsAll Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

A QUALIFIED man, neutral,
capable of petroleum and water
researches by boring, offers his
services here or elsewhere in China.
Has operated the following rigs:
The Williams rig (American);
The Mather and Platt's rig
(British); The Rand drill rig
(American); The Davis-Calix
rig (British). Can build his own
hand-power percussion outfit.
Apply "Driller," care of THE
CHINA PRESS.

13178

EDUCATED Neutral, speaking
English, French, Dutch and Ger-
man, besides Eastern languages,
seeks position, preferably in large
hotel, as assistant-manager or re-
ception clerk. Apply "Hotel,"
care of THE CHINA PRESS.

13178 M 27

A QUALIFIED Coal Mine
Manager, neutral, having success-
fully managed a large coal mine
for owners in the East, offers his
services to foreign or Chinese
owners. Moderate salary and
commission. Has references and
papers to show. Apply "Coal,"
care of THE CHINA PRESS.

13178 M 27

A FOREIGN secret service man,
with excellent record of work done
in China for neutral Government,
speaking six different languages,
offers his services for secret in-
vestigations, political or otherwise.
Government work preferred, be it
for Chinese or other Governments.
No Germans or Austrians need
apply. Written proofs of work
done will be shown to bona fide
inquirers. Strict secrecy observed
and expected. Replies to "Secret
Service," care of THE CHINA
PRESS.

13178

A PROSPECTOR, qualified,
neutral, with accurate knowledge
of geological conditions as pertain-
ing to different minerals and ores,
offers his services for mineral
research work. Does his own
Assay and Analysis work in the
field. Moderate pay, expenses and
commission. Apply "Prospector,"
care of THE CHINA PRESS.

13178

A CERTIFICATED English
lady teacher (10 years' experience)
seeks employment. Apply to Box
280, THE CHINA PRESS.

13183 M 25

EXPERT Accountant seeks po-
sition. First-class references. Apply
to Box 275, THE CHINA
PRESS.

13176 M 29

GENTLEMAN wishes to recom-
mend excellent English-speaking
boy; prefers position with bachelors.
Apply to Box 274, THE CHINA
PRESS.

13175 M 24

HIGHLY-educated Chinese steno-
typist is open for immediate
engagement. Moderate salary will
be accepted. Apply to Box 267,
THE CHINA PRESS.

13161 M 24

IF you want a good Japanese
servant, apply to Iwaya, No.
C-1562 Kashing Road, Shanghai.

13084

WANTED, stenography and typ-
ing after office hours, Saturdays,
Sundays. Competent American
woman. Apply to Box 255, THE
CHINA PRESS.

13138 M 25

WANTED, position as godown
keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper
by a Chinese. Many years' ex-
perience in Shanghai. Moderate
salary. Apply to Box 124, THE
CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, com-
municate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-2 Peking
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road
opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and
back, with bathrooms and verandah;
to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)

A large flat, two large and one
small room, with board. Bath-
room and verandah attached;
very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.

Terms: Monthly and very moderate.

Cuisine and Service: Excellent.

Apply to Box No. 184

THE CHINA PRESS.

12976

MOST comfortable quarters
offered in private residence to
married couple or two bachelors.
Garden, tennis, garage. Apply to
Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.

13172 M 28

TO LET, two well-furnished
flats, verandah, bathroom, kitchen
attached. Rent Tls. 25, Tls. 30;
piano, taxes, water included. 8
Ward Road.

13163 M 25

TO LET, 28 Carter Road, one
large bed-sitting-room well-furnish-
ed, full board, quiet locality.

13068

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3
Minghong Road), telephone 2650,
central, comfortable furnished
rooms, with or without board.
Terms moderate.

12988 T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

SMALL furnished house or flat
wanted by two bachelors, Ameri-
cans. Apply to Box 278, THE
CHINA PRESS.

13182 M 28

WANTED, an unfurnished flat
of two rooms, or would share
house with any quiet and respect-
able family. Apply to Box 269,
THE CHINA PRESS.

13166 M 28

SITUATION VACANT

CHINESE salesman wanted for
medicine trade. Must travel.
Previous experience necessary and
medical training an advantage.

Apply, stating experience, etc., to
Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.

13194 M 27

WANTED immediately, two girls
of Allied nationality, to learn and
assist European Corsetiere. Please
apply personally to "Elegante," 5-A
Broadway.

13192 M 27

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. One valuable, well-
situated piece of land, near Avenue
Joffre, consisting of 3 1/2 Mows,
with one beautiful foreign-built
house and 17 first-class Chinese
houses. A real bargain for an
immediate buyer. Apply to Box
282, THE CHINA PRESS.

13188 M 27

FOR SALE, a very fine concert
grand piano, by Bluthner, Leipzig,
of medium size, imported 4 years
ago, and well looked after. May
be tried on application to R. W.
Heidorn & Co., Auctioneers and
Brokers, 7-8 French Bund. Tele-
phone No. 4240.

13151 M 27

EDUCATIONAL

VIOLIN and English conversa-
tion lessons wanted by Chinese
gentleman, twice weekly, American
or English teacher preferred. Must
be near Eastern district. Apply to
Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.

13174 M 25

WIRELESS telegraphy class for
beginners opening soon. Apply to
Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

13180 M 27

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants
Russian lessons. Lady teacher pre-
ferred. Apply to Box 249, THE
CHINA PRESS.

13126 M 25

PRIVATE lessons in English by
certificated professional English
lady teacher. Reasonable terms.
Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA
PRESS.

13089 M 29

YOUNG GENTLEMAN (Ally)
desires to take lessons in French
conversation and piano. Apply to
Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

13053 M 24

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED. Bachelor, American,
desires well-furnished bed-sitting-
room, with modern bath attached,
with board, in refined family.
Western district or French Con-
cession. Apply to Box 284, THE
CHINA PRESS.

13193 M 24

WANTED by an American
couple, without children, from
April 1, in Central district,
furnished bed-sitting or two ad-
joining rooms with bath, with or
without board. Apply to Box 279,
THE CHINA PRESS.

13184

A FURNISHED room, without
board, wanted by a bachelor, in
private family. Central district
preferred. Apply to Box 268,
THE CHINA PRESS.

13162 M 24

BRITISHER desires room and
board, in private Russian family.
Apply to Box 266, THE